OYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
DUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition
roughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,418—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1895.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

PUBLISH
PRIC
THE INDI
TRAVELL
The best and most C
publish
The Special Time and Fare
Companies, Steam Boats,
the Coast, Postal and Tele
COLOURED
"Bombay Gazette

SHIPPING.

NSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
MRS	4113	800	A. Symons	5th July.
DONIA	7928	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th "
DE	4126	800	H. T. Weighell	19th "
NTAL	5162	1200	C. Gadd	26th "
MRS	4113	800	A. Symons	2nd Aug.
IN	3308	800	G. Langborne	9th "
DE	4126	800	H. T. Weighell	16th "
NNON	4126	800	E. Crewe	23rd "
MRS	4113	800	A. Symons	30th "
LOJ	4295	800	W. J. Nantes	6th Sept.
DE	4126	800	H. T. Weighell	13th "

amers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Plymouth, and London.
Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

and return Railway Tickets from to London by the Mail route can be , and Coupons are issued for places leeping Cars of the special "P. & O.

Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at efore 8 A.M. on day of sailing.
Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at 3 P.M. of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only ages will be received. The attention of passengers the importance of having their Baggage labelled of destination.

ge-tickets are issued for Round-the-ours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* a and America.

LOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, TRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

ave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers transhipp at Colombo :—

July 7th August 4th September
July 21st August
particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
14th June, 1895.

IAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
MAIL CONTRACT WITH
STRIAN GOVERNMENT.

LEBRATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
.....	.....	2,841	600	1st Aug.

and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
VENICE, ...	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and 18th, of each month.

RY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* N, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
..... G. de Grisogono		4,409	.....	9th July.
ERIE. B. Vidos		4,235	350	9th Aug.

P PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE

	2nd Class.	Deck.
Or VENICE.....	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

RS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS
Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 375
for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

Wine or Beer Supplied at Meals.

HROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, rde's, and other Routes.
ion with the Steamers' Tickets the Company way Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-yd" (North German Lloyd) — ports of North erica, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGA-ONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
.....	A. Mitis.....	4,353	350	21st July.

at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras,

Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
use, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July

AZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

ALDUINO..... 23rd July, 1895
APORE..... 20th Aug. 1895
to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—

Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
ictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 900. have the Option of going via Venice and Return- or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at aming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay ly and daily Local Lines.
Return Tickets to London on Application.
HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the nth.
and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
se, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 26, 1895.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 6th July, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 9th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 4th July, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 4th July, at 7 a.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,070 tons, on the 20th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ZANZIBAR *VIA* ADEN, LAMU AND MOMBASSA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 5th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd July, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & CO., London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

GODESBERGER
MINERAL WATER.

H. M. the QUEEN'S TABLE WATER.

The *Lancet* writes of Godesberger:—"It is a Natural Sparkling Table Water, peculiarly Soft to the Palate. It is Free from Organic Matter. It is an excellent Drink with Milk. It mixes well with Spirits."

Has all the Advantages of Soda Water without any of its Drawbacks.

Sole Agents for India,
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
16, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents :—
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Duc de MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 68 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
INVITE AN INSPECTION OF THEIR
SPLENDID SELECTION
OF
ELECTROPLATE AND SILVER GOODS.
Including the LATEST NOVELTIES, and
A VERY EXTENSIVE CHOICE OF ARTICLES
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS FOR EVERY OCCASION.
WEDDING GIFTS ! CHRISTENING PRESENTS ! BIRTHDAY [illegible] !
FANCY GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING BAGS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

COMPLETE CRICKET OUTFITS
AT
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.
THE MOST POPULAR MAKES.—At the Lowest Prices.
BATS.

	Rs.	a.
CLAPSHAW'S ALL-CANE HANDLE CRICKET BATS, Full Size	10	8
AYRE'S CELEBRATED ALL-CANE HANDLE CRICKET BATS	12	8
AYRE'S "MATCH" BATS, made of specially selected Wood, to stand any climate	14	8

WICKETS.

FULL SIZE, Iron Shod, Brass Tipped,	per Set	6	14
LEG GUARDS	per Pair	7	8
BATTING GLOVES	per Pair	5	12
WICKET-KEEPING GAUNTLETS	per Pair,	6	12
MATCH BALLS	each	5	8
STOP NET, complete with Poles		11	8

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

—COLLARS—
"Shapes to Date."
Gents' Collars, Best Irish Linen,
Four-Fold, Made "Specially" to order,
Dhobie-Proof.
THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP & Co.'s
HORSE MEDICINES AND STABLE REQUISITES.

	Rs.	a.
AKEODERMA.—A Specific for Mange, Loss of Hair, and all Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, or Cattle. Per Bottle	1	0
ALTERATIVE CONDITION POWDER.—Unexcelled for improving the Tone of the System, and producing Fine Condition. Per Bottle	1	8
CAMPHORATED CARBOLIC ACID.—Invaluable for the treatment of Sores or Ulcers in Horses or Cattle. Per Bottle	1	0
CANTHARIDINE HAIR OIL.—For promoting the Growth of the Hair over Scars or Bald places. Per Bottle	1	4
CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER.—For Disinfecting Stables, Kennels, etc. Per Tin, As. 8 ; per Cwt.	7	0
COLIC BALLS.—Specific in all cases of Colic. Per Box containing Six	3	0
COUGH POWDER.—For the Relief of Cough, and Irritation of the Bronchial Tubes. Per Bottle	3	8
DIARRHŒA POWDER.—A safe and reliable agent in all cases of Purging. Per Bottle	2	0
DIURETIC BALLS.—For Cold in the Kidneys suppression of Urine. Per Box containing	3	0
ALLS.—A reliable Remedy in all Feb- Per Box containing Six	3	0
POWDER.—For Abrasions and kinds. It has been adopted by ties in Afghanistan for use with age Animals. Per Bottle	0	12
An efficient Remedy for Seedy Toe, etc.	1	8

E COURTEY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.
ED NUMBER of PUPILS from
Conducted by a Lady
and Comfortable Home, and
paid in advance or by Quarterly

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

If you have HAIR
and want to keep it,
Or if you have lost it
and want to Renew it,
You should use
KEMP'S
EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE,
The Celebrated Indian preparation.
INVALUABLE FOR
Stimulating the Growth,
Preserving the Colour,
Renewing the Strength
of the HAIR.
Invigorating, Cooling, Cleansing, Refreshing.
Rs. 1-8 and 2-8 per bottle.
KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE,
APOLLO BUNDER.
REDUCED RATES for the MONSOON MONTHS from 1st MAY, 1895.
For particulars apply to the
MANAGER.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.
ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.
YOUR VISITING CARD. Rs. a.
Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate 4 0
Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate 5 0
Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charges 1 per line extra.

COTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
RSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES,
Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5 ; Horses ing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 25 per month. ing Horse-keeper ; Commission on Horses bought and Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and g of Horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken ingle and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; ble, Rs. 20. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the [illegible]

A
NEW MODEL
COTTAGE
PIANOFORTE
BY
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
STUTTGART.
Cash, Rs. 780.
ON THE HIRE SYSTEM,
12 months, Rs. 72 per month.
24 months, Rs. 38 "

THE CHEAP COTTAGE IN
MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. SCHIEDMAYER and S
to announce, as the result o
on their part, that they have
and Soehne to make s
Cottage Shape, void of
an action of the best
fullness and grandnes
Reputation of the Cele
price to compensate for th
present time.
Messrs. Marcks & Co., h
Pianos to the public and to gua
confidence, to give entire satisfaction to
do credit to their recommendation.
These Pianos are built with the same
skill as the Standard Indian Sympathet
same Makers, and are specially built for
Solid ebonized case, metal frame, f
check action.
These Pianos have been made to
for Well-made Pianos at a fair p
would be very much greater—to q
on its review of the Cheap Piano
entered the mind of man to make
apiece and call them Pianos.

MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents—BOMBAY AND POO

RELIABLE WATERPROOF—
ALL SEAMS SEWN AND TAPED.— CLOTH
SPECIAL NOTE !!! ALL NEW GOODS.
H. & CO.'S PERFECT VENTILATED C
INVERNESS CAPES, ULST
THE NEW H. G. "REGULATION" MILITARY CL
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
HOAR & CO., {GENTS' OUTFITTERS,} BO

BAHADUR CIGAR
"The Anchor's Weighed" in the "Bay of Biscay" with a Supply of } BAHADUR
"The Skipper" and "The Midshipmite" would be "Anchored" but for } BAHADUR CIGA
"Life let us Cherish," and this can best be done by Smoking } BAHADUR CIGA
"The Vicar of Bray" and "Father O'Flynn" did both enjoy their } BAHADUR CI
"There's Nae luck about the Hoose" without } BAHADUR CIGA
"Robin Adair" was completely "Stranded" until he Bought } BAHADUR CIGA
"She wandered down the Mountain Side" to Buy } BAHADUR CIGA
"The Village Blacksmith" advised "The Diver" to Smoke } BAHADUR CIGA
"The Old Folks at Home" have "Golden Days," thanks to } BAHADUR CIG
"The Minstrel Boy" sang : "Come into the Garden, Maud," and enjoy the perfume of } BAHADUR CIG
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

LONDON SPRING FASHION
NOW SHOWING
NOVELTIES
IN DRESS GOODS.
MILLINERY,
STRAW GOODS,
SUN SHADES.
&c., &c.
FRESH DELIVERIES BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO
HER IMPERIAL M THE EMPRESS
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. TH &c. &c.
[illegible] Houses have been made to HUNTLEY AND P "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.
HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANU RERS.
READING A NDON.

MENTS.

CARGO per S.S.
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Municipality.
1885.

HIGH-CLASS—
—TAILORS,
BREECHES—
—MAKERS,
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—MAKERS,
IERS—
HATTERS.
LES
AVARESSE."
with Membrane.
made of Gelatine. Cure
EMISTS in INDIA.
BERG,
DE ROAD,
AY CLUB.
HEROOTS,
Foreign.
ARETTES
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TOBACCOS
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C MATERIALS,
Developers, &c.,
nd and Stand.
FURNITURE,
Newest Shapes.
AIRS.
d without Leg Rests.
TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)
COTTAGE PIANOS.
(Built to order for India.)
VELLING BATH TUBS.
COOKING STOVES.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
Extra Superior Quality.
LGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON
TEAS.
FOLDING TABLES.
ALVANIZED IRON BATHS.
ra strong, with Swivel Handles.
TE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
J. NEUBERG,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.
MOZART" STOOL.
(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
ND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT"
Piano Seat, possesses the important
5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and
few Turns of either Handle; strong
nism in
ATHER, RICH VELVET AND
SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
HE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT
BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.
Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT
for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames,
beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yen 6,000,000 = Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 4,500,000 = " 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 3,928,000 = " 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
obe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco
Hawaii, and Shanghai.
—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The
BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COM-
THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED,
OMBAY AGENCY:
TEREST allowed on CURRENT AC-
D DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned
approved Securities, and every
Exchange Business transacted.
M, and the Chief Commercial
M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Fort, Bombay, 9th March.

ROOM" WHISKY.
Highland Malt just imported. Well
0-0 per Doz., or Rs. 2-10 per Bottle.
SOLE AGENTS:—
R, PALMER & Co., FORT.
RETAIL FROM
SE & Co., Sirdar's Buildings.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 25, HUMMUM STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, etc.—
120 pieces white shirtings.
4 bales grey shirtings.
2 bales grey dhooties, 7, 6, 7, and 8 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF GUNNIES AND RICE.

On FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the B. I. S. N. Co.'s godowns, Carnac Bunder, on account of the concerned—
ex. s. s. "Loodhiana" and "Lalpoora."
31 bags rice.
2 bales Futtia gunnies.
ex. s. s. "Lalpoora" and "Aska."
148 bales gunnies, damaged.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, July 3, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN 2ND PATTAN STREET, NEAR FALKLAND ROAD.

On FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Gungabai, widow of Mungaldas Samaldas, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of September, 1892, the following property, viz:—
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house or range of buildings standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at 2nd Pattan Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under C ward No. 7860 (1) streets Nos. 1, 3, 5, and assessed by the Collector of quit and ground rent under Collector's Nos. 2305, 2307, 2307, New No. 6363, old survey Nos. 406, 407 and new survey No. 5099, admeasuring 304 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by a sweepers' passage and beyond that the property of Borah Abdool, on the west by 2nd Pattan Street, on the north formerly by the property of Sewram Ramjee Malee, but at present by the property of Narayen Sewram, and on the south by the Falkland Road.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE MAHIM CUSTOM ROAD, AT UPPER MAHIM.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Paulo Domingos, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of August next, at 4 p. m., the undermentioned landed property, viz:—
All that piece of fasandaree ground belonging to St. Michael's Church, containing by admeasurement 301 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or upper-storied dwelling-house and out-houses standing thereon, situate at Upper Mahim, on the west side of Mahim Custom Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, which said premises are assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 3313 and street No. 56, and are bounded on the east by the public passage, on the west by the property of Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee Mody, on the north by the property of Esmail Hajee Ghachee, and on the south by the property of Rev. G. De Silva, and are at present in the occupation of Mr. Walsh.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, July 3, 1895.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of Mr. Hassumbhoy Vishram's Valuable Library will be Resumed from Lot No. 1003, at 1 p.m., at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite to the Share Bazar.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of coloured and grey piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome strong-built victoria, in good order.
1 C B chestnut pony, about 13-1, aged, goes in saddle and harness.
1 strong-glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 powerful grey Australian horse, about 15 hands, going in saddle and harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture by "John Roberts," and others, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, large valuable Persian carpets, first-rate pictures and oleographs, handsome China and Japanese table ornaments, a handsome strong English-built very light glass-fronted miniature brougham in splendid order, a pair of handsome strong bay Arabs, well matched, one handsome strong English-built mail phaeton with removeable hood and folding steps, in very good order by Fulker, of Salisbury, one bay waler gelding charger, sets of plated mounted English double harness, gentleman's saddles and bridles, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of the Hon'ble Justice L. H. BAYLEY, proceeded to Europe.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
The property of C. G. GIRO, Esq., proceeded to England—
1 strong dog-cart by "Stephens," with a very fast chestnut Arab pony, believed sound, and set of harness.
The property of another Gentlemen—
1 handsome strong English-built dog-cart, by Harris and Summon.

AUCTION SALE OF COAL ASHES.

On TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Engineering Department, Byculla—
About 55 C yards coal ashes.
About 12 C yards wood ashes.
At 3-30 p.m., at Wari Bunder, on the same Day—
About 92 C yards hydraulic engine shed coal ashes.
About 165 C yards country coal ashes.
About 30 C yards wood ashes.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a Day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, very valuable drawing-room suite, with very valuable velvet lining, very best plated ware, very rich glassware, very valuable dinner and dessert sets, all specially ordered out from England, a first-rate mahogany full-sized slate billiard table in very good order, with lamps, cues, balls, &c., complete, "John Holmes," a sweet-toned obonised semi-grand piano, by "Schiedmayer," valuable hanging and table kerosine lamps, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c. If not previously privately disposed of, one handsome strong grey Australian (half Arab) mare, 6 years, 14-2, broken to saddle and harness, &c., the property of R. H. VINCENT, Esq., Commissioner of Police.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the said.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, July 3, 1895.

TWENTIETH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1895.

With Portrait of H. E. the Viceroy, LORD ELGIN.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE: Rs. 5 with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1895 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE London "Daily Chronicle" says:—There is not, and there never has been, a better Guide for any part of the world than that which Mr. J. M. Maclean, recently Member for Oldham, originally published at Bombay in 1875. It is now annually brought up to date under the care of his successor in the editorship and proprietorship of the "Bombay Gazette," Mr. Grattan Geary, and we never open its pages without admiration for the masterly way in which it marshals the innumerable facts connected with the past and present of the great and increasingly beautiful city which proudly calls itself "first in India." Altogether, to anyone proceeding to or having business relations with India "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" is simply indispensable, while to the residents of one of the finest cities, situated on one of the very finest harbours of the whole empire, its value is beyond that of many rupees, of which it only costs five.

THE "Observer" says:—This handy volume, with its up-to-date directory and varied information about Bombay, will be found an invaluable companion by visitors to India. The information on the commercial and manufacturing progress of the city has been brought up to the pace of last year from official and other authentic sources; the public buildings are fully described, and a wealth of information of a varied character is given. The latest edition of the Guide will be found of great value by both visitors and residents.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 4th July, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881.

MR. J. M. DRENNAN having CEASED to be a PARTNER in our Firm as from YESTERDAY, the Business of the Firm will, from This Date, be carried on Solely by the remaining Partners Mr. OSBORNE MARSHALL and Mr. MORARJEE NENSEE, under the old Name of DRENNAN and Co. Mr. Osborne Marshall alone will Sign the Firm.

DRENNAN & Co.

Bombay, 1st July, 1895.

INCANDESCENT GAS-LIGHT.

ALL PERSONS are hereby warned against BUYING, SELLING or DEALING in the INCANDESCENT GAS-LIGHT BURNER, advertised by Mr. R. LANGNER in the daily papers as being "NO IMITATION of the WELSBACH LIGHT but a better and superior article for 33 per cent. less in price."
Mr. Langner's Burner is more than an Imitation; it is nearly an EXACT COPY (except in two small details) of THE WELSBACH BURNER, but [illegible]s of inferior make. It is usual for copies of valuable [illegible]ions to be sold at a lower price than the original. [illegible]rning would have been advertised before in an[illegible] the above misleading advertisement, but Mr. R[illegible] at first refused to sell to our clients one of his be[illegible] comparison.—Dated this 22nd Day of June, 1895.

TURNER & HEMMING,
Solicitors for Messrs. MAHLER & ROSCHER.

INCANDESCENT GAS-LIGHT.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. MAHLER and ROSCHER hereby give notice that they have acquired from the INVENTOR, Dr. CARL AUER VON WELSBACH, the Sole Right to sell in the Empire of India the BURNERS, MANTLES, APPLIANCES and other APPARATUS for producing Incandescent Gas-Light protected by the various Patents duly granted to him, the said Dr. Carl Auer von Welsbach.

TURNER & HEMMING,
Solicitors for Messrs. MAHLER & ROSCHER.

NOTICE.

TO all whom it may concern whereas Messrs. MAHLER and ROSCHER have been informed that certain persons intend to import and sell Incandescent Gas-Light Burners, Mantles Appliances and Apparatus in contravention of the abovementioned Patents granted to the said Dr. CARL AUER VON WELSBACH. And Whereas similar patents have been granted in England and are now held there by the Incandescent Gas-Light Company Limited, and in various proceedings in the High Court of Justice in England by the said Company against Cantelo, Herschfield and others, the validity of the said patents has been established and the Court's certificate to that effect has been granted. (The cases were respectively decided by Mr. Justice Romer and Mr. Justice Wills.)
Now Notice is hereby given that suits will be brought to restrain infringements of the Patents granted to the said Dr Carl Auer von Welsbach against all persons directly or indirectly taking part in importing, making, using or selling such incandescent Gas-Light Apparatus as above mentioned or infringing in any other manner whatsoever the rights and interests of the said Messrs. Mahler and Roscher herein, and all persons taking part in the infringement of the above mentioned patents will be liable, not only to an Injunction and Damages, but also to Costs. And further such persons will be criminally proceeded against according to law.—Dated this 22nd Day of June, 1895.

TURNER & HEMMING,
Solicitors for Messrs. MAHLER & ROSCHER.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 677 OF 1892.

TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDRA TELANG, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chowpatty, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay...Plaintiff.
VERSUS
JOSHI DEWJEE ASSA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mazagon, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, and PRAGJEE BHIMJEE, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mandvie Bunder, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay.....Defendants.
ANANDIBAI, Widow of the said TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDRA TELANG, and KRISHNA-RAO BAPU TELANG, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Chowpatty, without the Fort, Executrix and Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDRA TELANG, Deceased .....Transferees.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 28th Day of September, 1893, the following Immoveable Property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th Day of July, 1895, at the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:
All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Transferees and of the abovenamed Defendants, Joshi Dewjee Assa and Pragjee Bhimjee, or any of them, in All that piece of land, with the messuages and buildings thereon, situate in Mazagon, and containing 11381-62 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the property of the Bombay Flour Mills Company, Limited, on the West partly by the property of Begam Fatma, Wife of Soolaman Mahomed Hoseein, and partly by the property of the late Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., C.S.I., on the South by other property belonging to (the Lessors) Bai Pirozbai, Widow of Rustomjee Nowrojee Motabhoy, and Bai Shirinbai, Widow of Dadabhoy Hormusjee Daly, and on the East by the Mazagon Road, and registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 455, of this land about 11,326 square yards is leasehold property held under two Leases, each dated 4th March, 1837, as modified by an Agreement, dated 28th May, 1892, and 55-52 square yards or thereabouts is land purchased from the Municipality. The said leasehold land is subject to the payment of rent amounting to Rupees (340-8) three hundred and forty and annas eight. A portion admeasuring 455 square yards of the leasehold land has been under-leased at Rupees (92) ninety-two a month. Another portion, admeasuring 931 square yards, at Rupees (93) eighty-five a month, and another portion, admeasuring 355 square yards, at Rupees (38) thirty eight a month.
For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Nanabhai and Hormusjee, Attorneys for the Transferees abovenamed, at No. 89, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.—Dated this 14th Day of June, 1895.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 350 OF 1893.

RAO SAHEB GOVINDRAO MARTAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kandewady, without the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.
VERSUS
TRIBHOWANDAS RATTANJI MODI, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ballaji Shamshet Street, without the Fort of Bombay ...Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Eighth Day of November, 1894, the following Immoveable Properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in Two Lots, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th Day of July, 1895, at the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—
LOT No. 1,
All that piece of land, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Shaik Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Forty-one square yards and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, standing in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 174, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 229, and Street No. 182, and bounded on the West by a passage for Sweeper, on the East by Shaik Memon Street, on the North by the house now or late of Cursetjee Bhimjee and Nusserwanjee Bhimjee, and on the South by the house now or late of Vasudeo Pandurang Purvoe, and is now in occupation of the tenants of Parvatibai.
LOT No. 2,
All that piece of land, with the dwelling-house built thereon, situate in Bombay, at Panchmookhi Hanooman Street or Marooti Lane, without the Fort, containing by admeasurement Eighty square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Collector's Rent Roll for Pension and Tax under No. 710 and by the Collector of Municipal Rates under Ward C No. 5543 and Street No. 23, and bounded on the East by the Panchmookhi Hanooman Street or Marooti Lane, on the West by a sweeper's passage abutting on the house now or late of Moorleedhur Sumbhoo, on the North by the house now or late of Madhoo Dadajee, and on the South by a sweeper's passage abutting on the house now or late of Janardhan Dadaji, and which premises formerly were and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Defendant.
For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Mr. Fardunji P. Pavri, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 83, Tamarind Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 26th Day of April, 1895.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
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OF THE
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"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident, provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or fatally injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

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BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 50,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq., (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

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BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
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Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31, Dalhousie Square South Calcutta.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL .....Frcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Frcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers.
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WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
FOREIGN BRANCHES:

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Cairo.	Moscow.	Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna.
Port Said.	Odessa.	Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges. Receives Securities for safe custody.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposits accounts, allowing interest at rates to be ascertained on application.
Receives fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a.
" for 6 months at 3 per cent p. a.
General Banking Business transacted.
Hours of Business: 10 A.M. to 4-30 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000
LONDON BANKERS.
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GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh.
CORRESPONDENTS.

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SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal

BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
Fixed Deposits received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and [illegible] remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Int[illegible] 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the princi[illegible] in Europe, Securities received in safe custody [illegible] and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or [illegible]vertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills di[illegible] GOVERNMENT and other STOCK[illegible] bought and sold, and the safe [illegible] undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and [illegible] other descriptio[illegible] transacted.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£554,907 10s.
HEAD OFFICE, 49, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
BRANCHES & AGENCIES

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.
The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—
If fixed for Six Months..... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months ..... 4½ per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years ..... 5 per cent. "
Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities receive Pay. Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—
If paid in India.....Commission ¼th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody } " ¼th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India } " ¼th "
R. KENNEDY, Manager
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£160,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
W. H. BEDDY, Acting Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
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LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Frcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).
LONDON BANKERS:—
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UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts [illegible] Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on [illegible]
Drafts and [illegible]

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 29 OF 1893.

HAJEE SABOO SEEDICK and HAJEE HAROON SEEDICK, respectively of Bombay, Cutchee Memon Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Chhas Mholla Street, outside the Fort...Plaintiffs.
VERSUS
PREMABAI, Wife of PREMJI TRICUMDAS, and PREMJI TRICUMDAS, respectively, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Wadachi Gaddy Street, outside the Fort .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Directions contained in the Final Decree, bearing date the 27th Day of July 1891, the following Immoveable Property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, under the direction of G. H. FARRAN, Esq., Commissioner of this Honourable Court, on the Premises, on SATURDAY, the 3rd Day of August, 1895, at 4 P.M.

PARTICULARS.
All that the right, title and interest of Premjee Tricumdas the 2nd Defendant abovenamed, and of the Plaintiffs already named as Mortgagees in-
All that piece of land, together with messuage, tenement, dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in New Bhimwada Street or Wadachi Gaddy, bearing assessment No. and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 507, new No. 6158, of Survey No. 911, new Survey No. 2215, containing by admeasurement 203 square yards thereabouts, and bounded on the East and West by the [illegible] Road, and on the North by the house of Damjee Narayen and on the South by the house of Khimji Jiva, and the property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premji Triumdas and his tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or the Office of Messrs. Edgelow and Finlaborhend, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.—Dated this 25th Day of June, 1895.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

INSURANCES.

1895.
FACTS AND FIGURES
FROM THE FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
TOTAL INCOME, over thirty-six million dollars.
BENEFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS, over million dollars.
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KEATING'S POWDER.
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This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly [illegible]ed in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst harmless to all animal life). All [illegible] furs should be well sprinkled with the [illegible] before placing away. It is invaluable [illegible] the Seaside. To avoid disappointment [illegible] having "KEATING'S POWDER." No other [illegible] disinfectual.
KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.
Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen find this invaluable for destroying fleas on Dogs, as also ladies for their Pet Dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that the packace of the Genuine Powder bears the Photograph of THOMAS KEATINGS; without any article offered is a fraud. Sold in 1s Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, [illegible] appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable [illegible] administering the only certain remedy for INTE[illegible] or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and [illegible] paration, and is especially adapted for Children. [illegible] Bottles, by all Druggists.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, Lond[illegible]

THE
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on 08 July, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Mohammadi entered the dock on Monday; the steamer Nowshera left it on Monday, and the steamers Scindia and Paraguay yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Baroda entered the dock yesterday; the steamer Poseidon left it on Monday, and the steamers Fort Salisbury and Dwarka yesterday.

FAIR.—The Ashadee Ekadasee Fair will be held this morning, at Walkeshwar, and will last till 6 p.m.

FOOTBALL.—The Bangers' Football Club will have a practice game, on the Cooperage, at 5-30 p.m., wet or fine.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during last month were 2,730, the daily average being 91. New admissions 989, Parsees 692, Hindoos 950, Mahomedans 496, and Christians 593.

LOST AT A FIRE.—MR. W. T. Libbetter has reported to the police the loss of a pair of gold-rimmed eye-glasses of the value of Rs. 75, on the occasion of the fire, at Reza bin Khaliffa's Stable, Bellasis Road, on Saturday evening last.

A GOLDSMITH BURNT.—Bapoo Jesa, a goldsmith, residing at Withalwady, was admitted into the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, on Monday last, suffering from the effects of burns, sustained by his having accidentally fallen into the fire in his shop.

ROBBED BY HIS SERVANT.—Sergeant Warburton, of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, has reported to the police, that his peon, to whom he entrusted a cheque for Rs. 536-1-0, cashed the same, and cleared out. The police are in search of the peon.

THEFT AT MARINE LINES.—Captain Swan, Assistant Adjutant-General residing at Marine Lines, reported to the police, on Monday last, that some time during the previous night, some one entered his bed-room and walked off with a gold half-hunter watch with a gold chain attached, and a set of silver studs, of the collective value of Rs. 130.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—Owing to the death of Mr. Pherozeshah Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, and the resignation of Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardesir Wadia, there are two vacancies in the body of delegates of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court. Mr. Furdoonjee Jamsetjee Parekh and Mr. Khurshedji Nusserwanjee Wadia have been put forward by their respective friends to stand for the office of delegate of the court.

GAMBLING AT FALKLAND ROAD.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Hamilton prosecuted Jaitha Ghella and five other Hindus, charging No. 1 with keeping a common gaming house, at Falkland Road Cross Lane, and the rest with gambling therein with cards, dice, and money. The magistrate convicted all the accused, and fined the keeper Rs. 10, with the alternative of ten days' rigorous imprisonment, and the rest Rs. 2 each.

BURGLARY AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—The Sister in charge of the St. George's Hospital reported to the police yesterday morning that some time during the previous night, her office had been broken into, an entrance having been effected by breaking a pane of glass, and after forcing open her desk, a tin cash-box, containing Rs. 2,700, in currency notes and cash, was carried away. The box was discovered yesterday morning shortly after 9 o'clock, lying at some distance from the Sisters' quarters, minus its contents.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A PATIENT.—Komlanund Surushwatee, a hakim, residing at Shaik Memon Street, has reported to the police, that between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., on the 30th ultimo, during his absence from home, his room which is on the first floor was broken into, and ornaments and currency notes, of the collective value of Rs. 310, were stolen. The complainant suspected a patient who was under his treatment, and who was seen in his room. The police took the man into custody, and the matter is being investigated.

A SHOP-LIFTER.—Yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Gooloo Goolam was charged with theft of two bundles of files, valued at Rs. 8. Accused went to a Borah's shop, at Null Bazaar, to purchase some iron pieces. The Borah went to the inner room to fetch the same, when the accused, taking advantage of his absence, concealed the bundles of files under his arm. The complainant found it out. He sent for a policeman, and the accused was given in custody. The magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM GANGRENE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Narayen Essoo, aged forty years, a paddy-drawer, residing at Girgaum Road. About a month ago the deceased was walking along the road, when he sustained a cut on the sole of his left foot by accidentally treading on a sharp stone. Some household remedies were applied which did not heal the wound, and in a few days the foot became swollen. Narayen was consequently taken to the J. J. Hospital on the 22nd ultimo. As gangrene of the foot had subsequently set in, amputation was performed on Monday last. After the operation deceased became collapsed and died on the same evening. A verdict of death from gangrene was recorded.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Mr. J. W. Russell, mechanical engineer, employed at the workshops, belonging to Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown and Company, and residing in the Victoria Hotel, Frere Road, reported to the police, on Monday morning, that during the previous night a leather portmanteau, which was placed under his cot, was forced open, and a small tin-box, containing currency notes for Rs. 400, one gold watch, valued at Rs. 300, two masonic jewels, valued at Rs. 200, marine certificates, masonic diplomas, and some other private correspondence, was abstracted therefrom. The complainant strongly suspected his servant, named Martin Lobo, who had been in his employ for the last four months, of having committed the theft, as he believed he (the servant) was the only person who had free access to his room. Martin was arrested by the police, and was yesterday charged by Inspector George before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of the above property as a servant. As the property has not been recovered, the case was remanded on the application of the police.

ACCIDENT TO A RAILWAY ENGINE.—About 4 o'clock, on Monday morning, a goods engine No. 134, belonging to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, while shunting with about seventeen waggons from the Kanta siding of the Carnac Bunder Goods' shed, dashed into the buffer-stops, at the south-west end of the St. George's Hospital, with such violence, that the stops were uprooted, and the cow-catcher of the engine broke. The shunting operation was in charge of one Pestonji Dhunjibhoy, a Parsee, who was recently promoted from the post of a fireman to that of a driver, and he was assisted by two firemen, named Shaik Oomer and C. C. Fernandes. Shaik Oomer was stationed on the engine with instructions to watch the signal, while the other was left in charge of the brake. They were, however, very much handicapped owing to the darkness, and the buffer-stops could not be observed until the engine was eight or ten yards away from them. The driver immediately rushed up to the lever, and did all he could, but before the engine could be stopped the collision occurred, with the result that the cow-catcher was twisted out of shape, the buffer-stops uprooted, and the engine was derailed, and partially buried in the earth. The locomotive department at Parel were immediately informed of the occurrence, and Mr. Howick at once went to the spot with all implements and appliances and a gang of coolies, and the engine was replaced on the rails at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and sent to the Parel running shed for repairs.

ROBBING A MEHTA.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Merchant, yesterday, charged Meghji Paraj, a grain-dealer, and Narsi Wisram, a Hindu, with theft, in respect of Rs. 2,000, in currency notes and silver, belonging to Ambalal Jugjivan, a mehta in the firm of Damodar Maneckchand, a shroff in Champa Lane. The complainant was taking the money to pay to the firm of Chunilal Nagindas in the native town, where the first accused met him. Having some acquaintance with the mehta, accused asked him where he was going. Complainant replied he was going to pay Rs. 2,000 to a certain shroff. The accused them asked him to exchange his two currency notes, a thousand rupees each, for the small notes and silver, which the complainant had in his possession. For this purpose complainant was taken to a room in a house, at Kolsa Street. Accused went into an adjoining room, and returned with two notes. He gave them to the complainant. The latter was examining the notes, when the cond accused and another man came up, and snatched off the notes from complainant's hands, and began striking him. They then pushed him out of the room. The complainant shouted out for help, and a police sepoy came up, but in the meantime the accused locked up the room, and ran away. They were chased and arrested, but the third man succeeded in making good his escape. An application and an offer for depositing Rs. 5,000 to release the first accused on bail was made, but his Worship refused to liberate him on bail. The case stands adjourned until next Saturday.

SHOCKING DROWNING FATALITY.—On Monday afternoon, a shocking drowning fatality occurred in a field, flooded with rain-water, off the Matconga Road, near Foot-ka-Talao, resulting in the deaths of three children, viz., Thukee, a girl, aged ten years, and two boys, named Hari Bapo and Rambhav Gunnoo, aged six and three years and a half, respectively. On the information being conveyed to Superintendent Nolan, that officer at once repaired to the spot, and on an inquiry ascertained that about 10 o'clock in the morning, one Toolsee, a woman, who is the grandmother of the deceased girl, Thukee, went to work in a field, west of the G. I. P. Railway Lines, taking with her Thukee and her two younger sisters, named Chima and Ladkhi. They remained with their grandmother in the field until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when they expressed a wish to go home. Toolsee consented to do so, and told Thukee, who was the eldest of the three, to take her younger sisters home, and they all left. On their way home they were met by the two deceased boys, who were playing in the water, and who induced Thukee to go in, and play with them. Thukee at once took her *saree* off, and leaving it with her two younger sisters, went into the water with the two boys. For a few minutes they played in shallow water, but by-and-by they all went in the centre of the field, where the water was about five feet deep, and were all drowned. There was no person close by to save them, and the two younger sisters who were standing outside the field did not go to inform their grandmother, probably because they were blissfully ignorant of the fate of their sister, and remained there till their grandmother Toolsee arrived there about an hour afterwards. Toolsee on seeing her granddaughter and two other boys being drowned in the water, raised an alarm, on hearing which a man came up, and removed the corpses of the children from the water. There were no marks of violence on the bodies. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday morning on the bodies of the above-named three children, when the jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict of accidental deaths by drowning.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 7th and 8th silver spoon competitions of the monsoon season took place, at Colaba, on Saturday afternoon (29th ultimo). Distance 200 and 300 yards. The weather was very boisterous, the wind blowing exceptionally strong. The only good score at 200 yards was made by Sergt. Ewings, Royal Irish Rifles, who put on the very excellent score of 26 out of a possible 28. The same competitor was also first at 300 yards with 22. There was a very fair turn-out of members. The best score in the Revolver competition was made by sergt-Major Downing, B. V. R. The competition on Saturday next will be at 500 and 600 yards. The following are the scores:—

7TH COMPETITION.—17 Entries.

	200 yds.
Sergt R Ewings, Royal Irish Rifles	26a
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	20b
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Private J Fivey, Royal Irish Rifles	18
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	16
Private J Dowds, Royal Irish Rifles	16
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	16
Sergt J Elliot, Royal Irish Rifles	16
Corpl J Watson, Royal Irish Rifles	15
Qr-mr Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	15
Cadet T Barrett, Bo Vol Rifles	13
Corporal J Conn, Royal Irish Rifles	13
Corporal G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	12
Sergeant W Fry, G I P Ry Volunteers	12
Mr E Good, Bo Rifle Club	11
Gunner W Thomson, Bo Vol Artillery	11

(a) Handicapped 2 points, winner of 1st spoon; (b) handicapped 2 points, winner of 2nd spoon.

8TH COMPETITION.—19 Entries.

	300 yds.
Sergt R Ewings, Royal Irish Rifles	22a
Corpl J Watson, Royal Irish Rifles	20b
Sergt J Elliot, Royal Irish Rifles	20c
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	20a
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	19a
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	19d
Qr-mr Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	19e
Gunner W Thomson, Bo Vol Artillery	18
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	17
Mr E Good, Bo Rifle Club	17
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	16
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	15
Pvt J Fivey, Royal Irish Rifles	15
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	15
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	14
Cadet T Barrett, Bo Vol Rifles	11
Gunner E G Campbell, Bo Vol Artillery	11
Pvt Dowds, Royal Irish Rifles	11
Corpl J Conn, Royal Irish Rifles	10

(a) Handicapped 4 points; (b) winner of 1st spoon; (c) winner of 2nd spoon; (d) handicapped 2 points; (e) winner of 3rd spoon.

3RD REVOLVER COMPETITION.—10 Entries.

	25 yds.
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	17
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	12
Corpl J Conn, Royal Irish Rifles	5
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	4

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THE following will be the events for this afternoon, to commence at 5-15 p. m.:—

I.—Jumping Competition, Horses.
II.—Jumping Competition, Ponies.
III.—Ball and Bucket: to drop three balls into three buckets at a gallop. Points will be awarded for pace.
IV.—To ride to a point, remove saddle, and return barebacked carrying saddle. To start with one girth properly girthed up and stirrups on saddle.
Post entries.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 2.

FROM GLASGOW.
City of Venice s—1-qr cask whisky; M Russee and Co.
Scindia s—50 hogsheads ale, The Bombay Co.
Nubia s—45 cases paper, S A S Dawood; 1 hogshead whisky, C H B Forbes and Co; 200 cases whisky, Turner Morrison and Co.
Clan Drummand s—50 cases whisky, and 50 hogsheads beer, Turner Morrison and Co; 50 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 25 cases whisky, Dadeebhoy Dadabhoy.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Drummond s—500 boxes bar soap, S A S Dawood.
Nubia s—125 cases school slates, H Robitsek and Co.
FROM LONDON.
Alecto s—4 cases stationery, H Abdo lally.
FROM BORDEAUX.
Himalaya s—1-qr cask brandy, M Russee and Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Hermann s—15 bales tissue paper, A H Hyderally.
Drachenfels s—1-qr cask rectified spirit, Eduljee Bazonjee.
FROM LONDON.
Oriental s—20 cases candles, Treacher and Co.
FROM ANTWERP.
Oriental s—125 cases candles, A Tyabally.
FROM GENOA.
R Rubattino s—5 cases envelopes, Holland Bombay Trading Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Castlemoor s—510 owts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 480 cwts myrabollams, Jetha Hurrichand; 62 bales wool, Macoonchand Balaya.
City of Edinburgh s—36 bales wool, Allidina Jaffer; 250 cwts coir yarn, Purmanand Govindjee.
FOR LONDON.
Mazagon s—150 cwts turmeric, Ramjee Mohunjee; 5 cases nutmegs, Lalbhai Echaram; 1,350 cwts mustardseed, Dossabhoy; Merwanjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 17 bales hides, Salay M Dharamsee; 6 cases nutmeg without shells, and 26 cwts ramputtee, Moledina Lalljee; 1,000 cwts myrabolams, Chounilal Densidund; 2 bales cotton and woollen carpets, H S Lalljee and Co; 6 cases nutmeg, Lalbhai Echharam; 215 cwts deer horns, J M Rohimtoola; 12 owts deer horns, Navabhoy Sacoorbhoy; 45 cwts deer horns, B Esmail; 300 cwts myrabollams, Isaac Wright and Co; 200 bales hemp, Tyabjee and Co; 975 cwts myrabollams, S Runchordas; 1814 cwts coir yarn, Megjee Mooljee.
FOR HAMBURG.
Mazagon s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 6,600 cwts wheat bran, The Bombay Flour Mill Co; 3,000 cwts bone meal, Croft Mody and Co; 408 cwts mustardseed, Bauer and Krauss.
Australia s—110 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 1,019 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers: 5 bundles woollen carpets, S J Tellery and Co; 290 cwts coir yarn, R Khetsee and Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Nubia s—2 cases woollen carpet, Fleming Shaw and Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Cachar s—380 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.
FOR HONGKONG.
Rohilla s—68 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.
Bisagno s—175 cwts raising, Yan Shun and Co; 25 bales twist, E Ebrahim and Co: 12 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.
Ormiston s—3 chests opium, Luckmidas Kishindyal.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Rohilla s—300 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 400 bales twist, N J Abraham; 175 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales twist, Ahmed Hajee Dawood; 315 owts sandal wood chips, Ritchie Steuart and Co.
Ormiston s—5 chests opium, Soorujmul Chandmul; 6 chests opium, M Girdhurdas: 8 chests opium, Jesraj Pokerwal; 2 chests opium, S Khotsidas.
Bisagno s—37 bales twist, C Somonjee.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JULY 1.

10 p.m.	82°4

TUESDAY, JULY 2.

6 a.m.	81°4
10 a.m.	85°4
2 p.m.	86°2
4 p.m.	86°4

THE CALCUTTA WHISKY CASE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27.

This was the twelfth hearing of the case in which Mr. John Croft stands charged before Mr. S. D. Roy, Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah, with the illicit manufacture of spirituous liquors and other offences under the Excise Act. Babu Ashutosh Biswas, Government Pleader, represented the Crown, and Mr. Manuel appeared for the defence.

Mr. George Oakley, in further examination to Mr. Manuel, said:—

I know a man named Panchoki Biswas. It is not true that he took away the 35 cases which were sent to Mackenzie Lyall and Co. The four casks and the puncheon were all kept in one godown, called the wine godown. The godown was kept locked up, and only opened when required for business. I used to keep the keys. (Looking at his day-book.) The Gonne Croft and Heather Blend went partly into the puncheon and partly into the small cask; and besides these two, Heather alone with Flying Horse went into the large cask. Flying Horse was also put into the puncheon. There was nothing else put into the small cask besides Gonne Croft and Heather. All this took place on the 16th. We bottled and filtered on the 16th, the next date on which any work was done in respect of these spirits, from cask B 1. On that date I filtered and bottled 68 bottles of brandy from cask marked B 1, and 115 bottles for "Old Cock," label, whisky from the large cask, and 41 bottles of whisky from the same cask. The bottles were corked and put away on one side. Afterwards they were labelled and capsuled. The 68 bottles of brandy from cask B 1 were labelled "Single Elephant," and 115 bottles of whisky from the large cask were labelled "Old Cock" and the 41 bottles of whisky from the large cask were labelled "Rajah." With regard to the bottles which had been put away on one side as being clear and bright, the small caution labels were removed and the large labels were spoiled in doing so. Nothing else was done beyond putting on other labels. I have no particular recollection of the labels that were substituted, but I put on brandy labels to brandy bottles and whisky labels to whisky bottles. The smaller caution labels were removed and substituted by larger caution labels. These five labels (shown) Gonne Croft Heather Blend, Flying Horse, Rajah, and Old Cock are those which I put on the bottles of whisky, but in what proportion I do not now. On the 19th I filtered for Old Cock and Rajah. From cask marked B1 also on that day filtered, bottled, corked, capsuled and labelled 68 bottles of brandy. The witness afterwards said I did not capsule them on that day. Single Elephant labels were put on these last mentioned bottles. This (showing Ex 9) smaller caution label I pulled off and substituted this (showing A. 5) larger one. Besides the above work I had women there washing empty bottles. The next day that work was next done in respect of Taylor Brothers' stuff was on the 21st. On that day 132 bottles were filtered and bottled from the small cask for Gonne Croft and Heather Blend Whisky. These were the labels subsequently put on those bottles. Nothing else was done on the 21st. On the 23rd I filtered and bottled 82 pints from cask B 2, for Three Elephant and Empress Brandy. Nothing more was done on that day. On the 2nd of March I filtered and bottled 114 bottles of Three Elephant and Empress Brandy from cask marked B 2. Between these dates there was no capsuling or any other work done of which there is any record in my book. On the 3rd labelling, capsuling, and casing was done in regard to the brandy and whisky which I was working on before as stated. On the 5th and 6th of March similar work was done. On the 7th I despatched 60 dozen to Taylor Brothers through Nadu as stated. These 35 cases consisted of Heather Blend, four cases Empress nine cases Single Elephant four cases. Old Cock, and Gonne croft nine cases. (Entries tendered and marked.) D'Cruze never assisted me in any of the work during the above mentioned days, and had nothing whatever to do with the work.

Was D'Cruze present on anyone of these occasions? While I was working he used to come. He may have come on these dates referred to, and he may have come on other dates. I have already said I saw D'Cruze come there three or four times. No king whatever was added to the stuff which came from Taylor's. It was simply bulked, filtered, and re-bottled. Besides what came from Taylor's there was no other wine or spirits of any kind at 40, Tangra Road, from the time I went there until now. There is nothing here showing that I was labelling or capsuling on these dates. I may or may not have done labelling or capsuling or any work after the 7th March in connection with the wine and spirit business, but my day-book does not show it. On the 16th of March there is no work

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—The Property of a Lady. A Schiedmayer and Soehne's Overstrung Sympathetic Grand Square PIANO, in thorough good tone, order and Condition. Rs. 380. May be seen at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—LANDED PROPERTY, on a most pleasant site at Poona, worth Rs. 10,000. Apply "A.B." care of this Office.

ONE Needle in 17 years. A Wonder of the day! Mrs. J. E. Wass, of Rotherham, Yorkshire, says:—It is now 17 years since I bought one SINGER SEWING MACHINE. It has almost been in constant use. I have never needed a man to it yet, and only broken one needle since I got it."—SINGER COMPANY BOMBAY.

IVORY BILLIARD, POOL and PYRAMID BALLS. The Rains having set in we recommend Billiard Players to provide themselves with the above. A large stock of Well-seasoned Balls in stock—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

CHOICEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Rs. 1-4 per lb. Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb.; and Assorted Orange Pekoe, Rs. 1-2 per lb. Imperial Family Mixture, As. 14 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MATRIMONIAL.—An Unmarried Lady, respectable, educated, musical, amiable, housewife, is Open to an Offer. References given and required. Photos Exchanged. Apply "FLORA," care of this Office.

LOST OR STOLEN.—A White Fox-Terrier DOG, marked with Black and Tan on one of the Ears. Please return the same to M. N. DAVER, near Malabar Hill Chowkey.

DANTRA'S GROUND MOCCA COFFEE, 1 lb. Tin, Re. 1-4; ½ lb. Tin As. 10-6; and ¼ lb. Tin, As. 5-6.—This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Fort, Bombay.

DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE, on Cut, 12 As. per lb. COOKED HAM, Rs. 2 per lb.—JAMES PEARSE, 22 and 73, Apollo Street, facing Hummum Street.

TO BE LET.—Two BUNGALOWS, with Compounds and Stables, on the Chinchpoogly Hill. Monthly Rent for each Rs. 63. And one Bungalow in the 3rd Muzavar Pakhady Street, Mazagon. Monthly Rent Rs. 45.—Apply to Shantaram Narayan Dabholkar, Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill.

£1,792,569 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1894, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 51, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUDIE & Co., Bombay.

WANTED, a Passed Female HOSPITAL ASSISTANT, with English qualification, for the Amraoti Female Hospital. Salary Rs. 50 per Mensem with Free quarters. Apply, with Testimonials, to A. D. CHINOY, Honorary Secretary, the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Berar Branch, Amraoti.

WANTED, an European BARMAID. Copies of Photos, with Application, to be forwarded to Manager, GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, Rangoon.

POONA.—POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a First-class, Upper-storied, and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed three days at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL. The Proprietor is most attentive and obliging, studying the comfort and wishes of his guests, and it compares most favourably with any of the better known Hotels in the Fort. I have stayed four times at—'s, but shall in the future put up here.—(Sd.) C. NORTON.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made Always Ready. Cakes of every Description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

PERRIER JOUET 'B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Javakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tanna W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. F. Crizzle, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. K. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 2.

A further small extra allotment of Indian Council Bills was made in London yesterday, say, ¼ lakh on Calcutta, at 1s. 1 7-32d.—an advance of 1-32d. on the price obtained on Saturday. This item, however, is the only financial news conveyed by Reuter's London telegram of last evening, the English and French Funds, and London Stock Exchange quotations having been all unchanged. The price of Bar Silver in New York was ⅞ cent higher, at 66 5/8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·89¼ dollars. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay was 3d. per ton higher, at 8s. 9d. per ton.

Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed was quoted at 32s. per 416 lbs., nominal, shipment this or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market dull.

The price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool advanced 1-32d. yesterday, say to 3 23-32d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 3-64d. higher, the extreme quotations being 3 11-16d. for July deliveries, and 3 49-64d. for November-December. In East Indian Cotton, Bengal was 1-16d. lower in all grades. Egyptian "Fair" Brown was 3-16d. higher, at 5 13-16d. per lb. The market closed firm; Surats flat; and Arrivals firm; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports were 6,000 bales. The Manchester market was firmer.

An advance of 1/8 cent took place in the price of ready Mid-Uplands in New York yesterday, at 7 1-8 [illegible] per lb.; but September Futures were unchanged, at 6·87 cents per lb. The Receipts [illegible] U. S. Ports were *nil*. In our local market this staple a moderate business has transpired to-day in both directions, the feeling having been steady and prices unchanged. Exporters have bought 750 bales consisting of 200 each of Khandwa, at Rs. 173; Amreli, at Rs. 186; and Akote, at Rs. 173; and 150 Karanja, at Rs. 165; the Mills having taken 700 bales in all, made up of 200 each of Bengal, at Rs 145½; and Damergaon, at Rs. 180; and 100 each of Oomrawattee, at Rs. 171; Ujeia at Rs. 167; and Anjari, at Rs. 186 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets have been steady to-day with a small business for export doing in the former and a moderate amount in the latter; prices in both being unchanged.

The receipts of produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,023	bales.
Wheat	23,136	cwts.
Linseed	2,085	"
Rapeseed	3,120	"
Poppyseed	1,320	"
Groundnuts	1,013	"
Castorseed	3,053	"
Rice	1,366	"

FREIGHTS remained as lifeless as before. Shippers do not require room at present, not being able to do any fresh business with Europe at the prices offering from there.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 1 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, ready, and forward, remaining thereat all day, a moderate amount having been placed. Three months' sight Credits opened at 1s. 1¼d. to 1s. 1 7-32d., having been available for a short time during the day, and the market finally closed steady to firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 5-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 3-16d.	"
Credits 3 do.	1s. 1¼d.	"
Francs 3 do.	1s. 1 3-16d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 107 5-16 for Money and 107 1-8 for account, and remained at these rates all day, the same quotations being given at the close.

SHARES have been quiet again to-day, almost the only movement having been in the principal line of Mill Scrip, in which we note the following changes:—Colaba Land have advanced Rs. 10; Jamshed, Rs. 7½; and Leopold, Rs. 3; while on the other hand, Manockjee Petit have declined Rs. 25; Lukhmidas and Oriental, Rs. 10 each; Swadeshi Rs. 5; Sun, Rs. 2½; and Mazagon, Rs. 1½; Albert Press of Kurrachee have advanced Rs. 50; while Mercantile have declined Rs. 2½ per share.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 2nd July, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	1	8	50 p.m.	8	9
Teheran	2	2	31 p.m.	...	18
Suez	2	2	15 p.m.	...	50

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 2nd July, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	..	...	1
" Karachi	...	15	...	2
" Madras	...	34	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
The Bhamo route to China for places beyond Momein and Tingyueh is closed for traffic until further notice.
The Bhamo route to China is interrupted beyond the British frontier between Chungking and Washin.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted locality unknown
Reunion mail closes at Mauritius midnight Saturday sixth.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending June 25, compared with the Statement of June 18, 1895:—

LIABILITIES.	June 18. Rs.	A.	P.	June 25. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	63,51,000	0	0	63,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,23,98,6 0	12	5	1,98,44,771	7	5
Other Deposits, &c.	4,84,63,512	1	5	5,10,81,997	9	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,76,385	15	8	4,49,773	5	4
Sundries	25,97,536	2	5	26,72,726	12	5
	Rs. 10,01,85,124	15	11	10,00,99,229	2	7
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	91,22,933	0	0	99,73,316	0	0
Other authorised Investms.	61,73,228	0	0	62,78,228	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,42,97,501	0	1	1,29,85,241	1	2
Credits do do.	92,63,845	11	4	93,88,562	8	5
Bills Discounted, &c.	3,34,16,560	2	11	3,17,47,353	12	0
Balances with other Banks	8,30,552	15	2	7,61,120	10	9
Bullion	2,004	11	1	3,389	8	1
Dead Stock	12,87,086	10	0	12,87,919	6	2
Stamps	9,315	14	6	9,023	3	6
Sundries	15,79,402	11	4	15,02,565	14	1
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,05,49,173	5	10	1,20,14,794	7	3
Do. at Branches	1,33,18,478	0	8	1,41,07,784	11	2
	Rs. 10,01,86,124	15	11	10,00,99,229	2	7

THE following is the Banks Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to June 25, 1895:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	32,70,563	Dec.
Do. at Branches	4,16,644	Inc.
Other Deposits	25,13,445	do.
Post Bills	73,388	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	6,55,393	Inc.
Loans	15,37,263	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	1,16,717	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	16,69,287	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	14,65,621	Inc.
Do. at Branches	5,19,396	do.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 22nd June 1895.)

Description.	1895.	1894.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	37,617	35,180	2,437	...	6,430	
Goods	50,150	68,742	...	18,592	...	4,98,472
Other earnings	3,495	5,924	...	2,429	...	20,456
Total for week	91,262	1,09,486	...	18,584	...	...
Aggregate	36,14,392	31,39,800	...	...	...	5,25,408

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

WOOD—BLEASBY—June 26, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Rev Spence Gray, Harry Wood, son of the late Thomas Wood, Esq., Department of Public Works Accounts, to Annie, second daughter of Major F. B. Bleasby, late of the 26th Cameronians.

DEATHS.

GRANGER—June 15, at Allahabad, Annie Kate, the loved wife of R. H. Granger, Superintendent of Post Offices, Nagpore Circle, and eldest daughter of J. P. Murphy, N.-W. P. and Oudh Police.
HERMANN—June 23, at No. 9 British Indian Street, Mozelle, the beloved wife of M. Hermann, aged 37 years.
LE GATT—June 9, from malarial fever, while on his voyage home, Clement P. H. Leggett, aged 33 years.
NICHOLAS—June 21, at Kasauli, Annie, the dearly beloved wife of Q.-M. S. W. H. Nicholas, aged 32 years.
ROSS—June 19, at the South Station Hospital, Bangalore, 2nd Lieut. R. J. Ross, attached IV. Pioneers, of enteric fever.
WATE—June 17, at Villupuram, James Wate, Driver, S. I. Railway, and nephew to Mrs. C. Cunningham, of Poonamallee, aged 33 years and 27 days.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1895.

IT is a gratifying evidence of the awakened interest now accorded in England to Indian affairs that the supposed intention to annex and occupy Chitral continues to elicit strenuous protests, supported by serious and indeed unanswerable arguments. Last week we adverted to the excellent article in which Sir Lepel Griffin, whose experience of frontier policy is unique, meets and confutes the plausible superficialities put forward by the spokesmen of the forward school. In the *Times* of June 10, to hand by this mail, General Sir Neville Chamberlain deals in detail with the assumptions and omissions which characterise the leading journal's summary of the reasons for and against the retention of a useless and desolate post. That distinguished general has no difficulty in showing that public opinion has been misdirected in the article in question, for while great stress is laid on the arguments in favour of the retention, the weighty opinions on the other side have been passed over with scant reference, as of no moment whatever. When examined with any care the assumptions in which the advocates of retention so largely deal fall utterly to pieces. The plea most frequently urged in support of the theory of the "great strategical importance" of Chitral is that the new Russian boundary has been advanced to within another twelve miles of the Fort, and that the Baraghil and Dorah passes give access to the valley. It is taken for granted that the new Russian frontier in the Pamirs affords an excellent base of supplies for a considerable invading force. General Chamberlain points out that those who put forward this view say nothing of the well-ascertained fact that a network of barren mountains and small valleys, almost devoid of population or cultivation, intervenes between any position from which a Russian force could advance and the passes into the valley. Owing to the rigour of the climate and the absence of forage the region can only be traversed during a few months of the year. So well is the real character of the region understood by the military staff at Simla that the five British officers, who are to take part with Russian commissioners in demarcating the new frontier, have been instructed, when advancing by Chitral and crossing the Baraghil pass to take with them only ten native soldiers so as to reduce to the lowest point the difficulty of obtaining supplies and procuring transport. Five officers and ten privates may, it appears, fully tax the resources of the country, which we are asked to believe is a possible base for a Russian force capable of making a diversion against (1) Peshawar, (2) Kashmir, or (3) Jellalabad.

That is the direful and inevitable consequence of hesitating to add another brigade to the army to occupy and overawe the 200,000 fighting tribesmen who occupy the precipitous mountains and narrow valleys between Chitral and Peshawar. If we do not make that addition to the strength of the army, the million or million-and-a half just expended to get Dr. Robertson and his escort out of their scrape in Chitral will be all thrown away; lost to India and the Empire for ever. We have not forgotten that the necessity of sending 17,000 troops on that expedition would never have arisen had the Government of India adhered to its determination to withdraw the military garrison stationed at Gilgit. The unfortunate departure from a policy of prudence and self-restraint in that matter was mainly due to the representations so freely and so strongly urged that Gilgit could be held with a force of only 200 men, and that the possession of such an advanced position would keep Chitral and the rest of the region in perfect peace and contentment. We know what became of these sanguine assurances, and the expectations founded on them. The continued presence of a force at Gilgit aroused the apprehensions and jealousies of the tribes. The Mehtar of Chitral who was friendly to us was murdered by his patriotic brother. Dr. Robertson was ordered to hold a political inquest, and he proceeded to Chitral where he was surrounded and besieged. When the accounts are made up the Indian Treasury will have to make good an expenditure of a crore and a half to rescue Dr. Robertson—exactly the amount of one year's famine insurance. That is bad enough. But it is past endurance that the Government could now be pressed by the same advisers to occupy Chitral as well as Gilgit and to spend a quarter of a million per annum to meet the additional strain on our military resources. There is no guarantee whatever that some quite unexpected contretemps may not oblige us to send another expedition of fifteen or twenty thousand men to rescue the new brigade. Sixty thousand men had to be sent into Afghanistan to extricate General Roberts' 6,000 men when cooped up in the cantonment outside Kabul in the last Afghan war by a sudden uprising of the tribes, which neither that distinguished General nor any one else was able to foresee. We have now some considerable experience of the real value of these smooth assurances that all that is needed to secure eternal bliss beyond the frontier is to hold some advanced post with a mere handful of men. The tribes who were told by the Government of India that there was no intention whatever of interfering with their independence would not look upon the retention of Chitral as a proof of good faith. As Sir Neville Chamberlain says it is in the highest degree inconsistent to give the Ameer of Afghanistan eighteen lakhs a year to secure his friendship and afford him the means of arming his fighting men to hold his mountains, and at the same time spend millions in harrying, fighting and making permanent enemies of the independent tribesmen on the rest of the f[illegible] Lord Lawrence, Herbert Edwards, and of their experienced co-adjutors acted on a different principle. Their one aim [illegible] keep friends with the Ameer of Afghanist[illegible] the independent tribes by respecting their independence, which, as everyone knows, they prize as essential to their existence.

The notion that it is an Imperial duty to occupy Chitral permanently lest our withdrawal should lead the mountaineers to cherish the idea of unlimited murder, need not be treated seriously, or even branded as slightly hypocritical. Intertribal strife beyond the frontier is not so sanguinary as the late war between Japan and China which we did not pull a trigger to avert. The Pathan tribes do not cost a millionth part of the huge sums which civilised Europe disburses for the delusive luxury of an armed peace. The fiercest mountaineers get through a good deal of fighting with comparatively little bloodshed. The Pathan tribes have an excuse which can not be pleaded by more advanced people for undertaking distant expeditions; the sterility of their restricted valleys often gives them the alternative of starving or of raiding their neighbours' cattle and corn, as their fathers before them have done for ages. Poverty is the mother of many virtues if also of some crimes. The fact that the region which the Government is besought to annex does not grow a sufficiency of food to support its sparse population, conclusively proves that an invader must bring his food and forage with him, or perish. What chance is there of any force, intending to make a "diversion" against Peshawar by the Chitral route, receiving supplies from beyond the Oxus while *en route*? Sir Lepel Griffin knew what he was saying when he wrote that a Russian force which made its way into the Chitral valley would find itself in a death-trap. A force so situated would indeed be a "diversion," at which India might well laugh.

KISHENGARH furnishes an excellent example of the progress which a small Native State may make under the direction of a wise and just Maharaja. It is not many years since Kalyan Singh and chaos ruled in Kishengarh, but the present Maharaja Sir Sardul Singh, like his father Dhiraj Prithwi Singh, has ruled the State with prudence and ability. Progress is reported in every department. The Court of Wards has been doing good work. The scope of its work is extending. The work of the liquidation of the debts of the encumbered estates, by compromising with the creditors and assigning them lands for a term of years, is in progress. Compared with the previous Samvat year there is an increase of 7·5 per cent. in the area under irrigated cultivation, and a decrease of 15 per cent. in that under dry cultivation. The former is due to increase in the number of ploughs, and the latter to deficiency of rainfall and failure of rain in October, which precluded all dry rabi sowings. Two new villages have been founded in the Sarwar district, for new settlers. The re-organised police has been energetic in its work. One of the two habitual dacoits who had been haunting this and the adjoining districts of Jeypore and Ajmere for some time, was killed in an encounter with the police, and the other one has been recently traced and arrested in Jodhpore. The Moghias are generally well-behaved, and are made to cultivate lands. Arrangements are being made to provide them with wells, with their own proprietary rights, so as not to necessitate constant shifting of holdings. The Minas are also looked after, though not with the same degree of strictness. The Civil and Criminal Courts have been doing their work with despatch. The number of civil and criminal cases on their file was 10,751 and 1,232 respectively, of which as many as 84 and 94 per cent. have been disposed of. The figures for the Fatehgarh Court have not yet been received. The Agricultural Model Farm has tried Egyptian cotton seed and arhar pulse seed. Both have been successful in rich irrigated soil. The imported cotton seeds are getting mixed up with the local seeds, and the quality and fineness of cotton has consequently been perceptibly improving. The entrenchment system of farm-yard manure has been adopted in one village; but, with plenty of waste land close to their habitations, other villages have been slow in adopting this system. The advantages of using a grass-cutting and mowing machine have been brought home to the minds of the cultivators of the Arain Parganah by showing them one at work in the State grass preserves at Arain. It is contemplated to let them have the use of it on a nominal hire next year, and, later on, to procure them some out of the village funds. The cultivation of caraway seed is very remunerative, and requires but little care. It has been adopted in several villages. A large tract of land to the north of the city of Kishengarh has been reserved and turned into a closed forest, grazing being allowed in only a portion of it. The village grass-reserves have not grown grass high enough for hay-making or storage. Large blocks of 100 bighas each have been taken up by well-to-do cultivators on concession rates for a long term of years, for raising indigenous wood and grass only. In order to revive trade, which had declined owing to the stoppage of the salt traffic the octroi system has been remodelled by rendering all articles free with the exception of a few only, allowing refunds on exports, and making the minimum amount of duty refundable very low, so as to extend the benefit of the refunds even to petty traders and purchasers. The system has been in force for nearly a year now, and signs of improvement, both in the amount of trade and octroi collections, are already perceptible. By way of encouragement to the local decaying industries of dyeing and paper-making, a regulation has been drawn up, in consultation with the leaders of the money-lending and manufacturing classes, which renders all covert sales of manufacture illicit, and thus protects the interests of the certificated Bohras. A lace-factory has also been started at Kishengarh, and about forty hands are already at work in it. Altogether the year has been satisfactory and improvements, both administrative and executive, are noted.

THE annual report on the Civil Medical Institutions of Bombay has just been issued, but does not record the inauguration of any new institutions. There is now accommodation enough for a considerable period of years in every institute, but the Female Ward in the St. George's General Hospital. Over a hundred and ten thousand persons have been treated, an increase of between four and five thousand over the preceding year. Surgeon-Major-General Turnbull, in commenting on the statistical information with which the report teems, remarks upon the prevalence of malarial fevers. They are remarks which may be commended to the notice of the Corporation, for although Dr. Turnbull is not the first authority who has written in the same strain, his opinions are worthy of respect and consideration. Bombay, he admits, has a pure and abundant water-supply, but, he adds, the drainage of the city is still imperfect, and the blessings of a good and [illegible]undant supply of water is somewhat discount-[illegible] by the absence of good drainage to take [illegible]y the large surplus water daily brought into [illegible]city. It other words, the good and abundant water-supply has led to additional water-logging of the soil—a fertile cause of disease in his opinion. Water-supply and drainage, he reiterates, should go hand in hand. When the drainage of the city is complete, the regulations as to overcrowding are efficiently enforced, and the removal of filth is fully carried out, leaving the houses, particularly of the poor, free from fouling, a great diminution in this and other classes of diseases may be expected. These sanitary necessities, he knows, are gradually being accomplished, but time, patience, and money are required to carry them out, and he fears it will be many years before anything approaching efficiency can be attained, more especially as they must be accompanied by a radical change in the habits of the people. A radical change in the habits of the people it would be vain to expect for a long generation. But the duty of the Municipality is made clear.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN visited the High Court yesterday, and was

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RE-ELECTIONS OF MINISTERS.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The elections at St. George's Hanover Square, West Bristol, East Manchester, and West Birmingham, rendered necessary in consequence of the acceptance of office by Mr. Goschen, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Chamberlain, have resulted in these gentlemen being returned for their respective constituencies unopposed.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

MINOR APPOINTMENTS.

It is stated that Mr. Gerald Balfour has been selected for the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland, and that the Honourable W. St. John Brodrick will take the office of Under-Secretary of State for War.

THE POLICY OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in his speech to his constituents at West Bristol on his re-election, said that the policy of the present Government was directly opposed to that of their predecessors, and would be mainly composed of constructive social reform. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach also declared that the Exchequer would not be unheedful of the demands of the War Office.

THE INDIAN EXPENDITURE.

GREAT BRITAIN ULTIMATELY RESPONSIBLE.

The *Times* in a special article published this morning commenting on the divergence in the views of experts on the question of Indian expenditure and the proportion that should be borne by the Home Exchequer, says that the British nation is convinced of two things—first, that the ultimate responsibility for the defence of the Indian Empire rests with Great Britain, and, secondly, that the responsibility for the solvency of India rests ultimately, if less directly, with Great Britain.

THE RUSSO-CHINESE LOAN.

SUCCESS NOW ANTICIPATED.

A successful result to the negotiations for the issue of the Chinese Loan is now expected, which will enable China to receive the amount by December.

The Chinese Governor, however, demand the withdrawal of the Japanese from Wei-hai-wei before the evacuation of the Liaotung Peninsula.

BULGARIA AND THE PORTE.

FRICTION INCREASING.

Bulgaria has demanded an explanation from the Porte concerning the orders given to the Turkish Commander at Adrianople to act on his own initiative on the Bulgarian frontier, and has also intimated to the Turkish Government that she will be obliged to adopt military measures on her own side.

COLONIAL FREEDOM OF ACTION.

In the House of Lords, yesterday, Lord Ripon's Bill to enable the Colonies to deal with questions of the alteration of boundaries and annexations, which now require a special Act of Parliament, was read a second time.

THE SHAHZADA IN ENGLAND.

His Highness Prince Nasrullah Khan, under the guidance of Mr. Fowler, visited the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons, last night.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The Bombay mails of the 14th ultimo arrived at Brindisi, on the 29th idem.

THE MINING COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JULY 2.

The Calcutta Mining Commissioner has informed the Government of India that owing to various new proposals made it cannot be concluded for some weeks.

It has now been decided not to make any permanent arrangements regarding gold mining in Burma until the expiration of leases granted by the Secretary of State.

THE WAZIRISTAN AND CHITRAL CAMPAIGN HONOURS.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 1.

It is expected that the Honours' Gazette for the Waziristan and Chitral Campaigns will be issued in London this week.

THE KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY.

The prospects of the Kalka-Simla Railway are now hopeful. Mr. Chadwick's latest survey shows an alignment can be obtained above treacherous areas, where heavy landslips occur. Mr. Prestage proposes to fall in with the desire of the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway Company that the Simla line should be the extension of their existing line.

DEFRAUDING THE CUSTOMS.

CALCUTTA, JULY 2.

Mr. S. D. Roy, police magistrate at Sealdah, delivered judgment, this afternoon, in the case in which Croft, of the late firm of Messrs. Croft, Wells & Co., was charged with manufacturing and having in possession liquours, spirits, etc., for sale without license. His Worship convicted the accused, and fined him to pay a fine of Rs. 500, under Section 61 of the Excise Act for Manufacturing Liquors without a license, and fined Rs. 300 under Section 61 for having the liquors in possession without licence.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JULY 1.

The P. B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dilwara left here yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, JULY 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The s. s. Manila left here for Bombay on the 29th June.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's steamer Duc. Balduino left Aden for Bombay on the midnight of the 1st July.

The Anchor Line steamer Australia left Suez for Bombay on the 2nd July.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	2 15-16

The Manchester Market has been firmer.

2½ per cent. Consols	107⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	101¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116⅛
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	56
Bar Silver	30 7-16

THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION.

THE EFFECT OF THE LEE-METFORD RIFLE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 2.

Reports of military and medical officers and others regarding the effect produced by the Lee-Metford bullet in the Chitral Campaign have now reached Army head-quarters, where they will receive the closest attention. The conclusions arrived at may have important results as to the armament of the Infantry in India. Meanwhile, cordite continues to be well reported on the field, no deterioration taking place even in the hottest parts, as here the British troops are stationed across the Peshawar border.

SIMLA, JULY 2.

In an interview to-day with the various military authorities I was informed that the Lee-Metford rifle is in every way deficient in stopping power, and would in its present state be of small use against a cavalry charge.

Reports received from Chitral states that many men have survived after receiving as many as six or seven bullet-wounds from the Lee-Metford rifle.

A despatch is to be sent immediately from the Army Head-quarters to the new Secretary of State giving him full particulars and suggesting remedies for enlarging the new rifle bullet.

GUARD NELSON'S MURDERERS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 2.

Mr. Norton, Commissioner, Eastern Division, on Monday, convicted three men of the murder of Guard Nelson, in February last. He sentenced them to death. One of the prisoners was found not guilty, and two turned Queen's evidence.

THE BEDOUIN OUTRAGE AT JEDDAH.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the following reliable particulars regarding the Bedouin outrage on the Foreign Consuls at Jeddah:—"Great dissatisfaction has been caused amongst the Bedouins at Jeddah, in consequence of the new quarantine rules, but their grievance is quite a fancied one and not real. These new quarantine rules have given them a time to pay off their old score against the British Vice-Consul for Jeddah, Abdul Razak, whose only fault seems to have been a generous act in that he prompted by humane instincts had got some slaves liberated. For this humane act he lost his life. There is a strong belief here that the Shereeff incited the fanatic Bedouins to perpetrate the foul deed. They had a design first of all to kill the quarantine doctor, but as he escaped from their clutches, they murdered Abdul Razak by shooting him; and as if this was not sufficiently cruel, they stabbed Abdul Razak with a dagger after the unfortunate man had passed into eternity. The fanatics then attacked the Foreign Consuls, they pelted heavy stones at them, and used similar missiles against them when they all had met at their usual rendezvous. The British Consul had his jaws broken and his right arm badly injured. The Consul asked for the assistance of the Turkish soldiers, but this was denied. There were about 790 Turkish soldiers, but the Padshah took away 700 soldiers, leaving only 90 men to protect the city. The force of 90 men, even if they were willing to render assistance, would have been quite unable to cope with the fanatics, who outnumbered them. Although the cause of the outrage was said to be religious fervour, it is no longer a secret that owing to the quarantine rules their business had fallen off, and hence they had a grudge against the quarantine doctor. It is said that the Shereeff was greatly displeased with Abdul Razak on account of his having released the slaves, and the Shereeff has been called to Constantinople for an explanation. The Shereeff denies having in any way incited the Bedouins, or having had anything to do with the outrage. The Bedouins did not satisfy themselves by attacking the Foreign Consuls, but they robbed many respectable citizens. It was impossible for Europeans to walk about the town with safety, and orders were issued not to ply boats in the harbour after sunset. Perfect calm reigns here since the English men-of-war have arrived.

THE MAHARAJA OF DARBHANGA ON OPIUM QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Last week you printed some extracts from the separate note to the Opium Commission Report by the Maharaja of Darbhanga. You will, therefore, I am sure, on the principle of "audi alteram partem," and in bare justice to the Hon'ble Maharaja, Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P., and the Anti-Opium Party in general, be good enough to let the following extract from the same Note see the light of the day, that people may be better guided to form their own conclusions on this question.

No doubt, the Maharaja is in favour of continuing the traffic with China, and that too "mainly" on financial grounds, but let us see what he says about the consumption of the drug in India.

In para. 7 of his Note, Sir Lakshmeshwar Singh recommends the adoption in this country of some measures similar to those now in force in Burma, about the sale of opium. Further on he says:—"I would, however, urge that 'opium should be sold in bottles or phials, labelled poison, and the minimum dose, which is likely to be fatal should also be legibly printed in the vernacular' on these labels. In some parts of the country it is a common practice for mothers to give small doses of opium to young children. I do not wish to express any opinion as to whether this practice of giving opium to young infants is at all necessary for the benefit of the children. I will content myself with pointing out the fact that opium is, unlike alcohol, 'a deadly poison if taken in excess,' and is a dangerous weapon in the hands of ignorant persons." All the lines within single quotations in the above passage are mine.

Reading this, can any one deny that the Maharaja is at one with the Anti-Opiumists in denouncing the drug as a poison, and not alluding it to the skies as a "heaven-sent blessing" as the Government of India wished it to be made out through its myrmidons? Then as regards opium-smoking, the Maharaja agrees with the late Mr. Haridas Viharidas who advocates total prohibition of the habit.—Yours, &c.,

July 1. D. D. GILDER.

THE MONSOON.

THE s. s. Chateau Yquem, Captain H. Jhemoy, which arrived in harbour, on Monday evening, from Madagascar, experienced very strong monsoon with high sea from latitude 10° longitude 14° N. then fine.—The s.s. Baroda, Captain L. Doherr, which arrived here yesterday from Hamburg, met moderate monsoon and high sea.—The s. s Kurdistan, Captain H. Whitlock, which arrived in harbour yesterday from London, via Karachi, encountered heavy south-west swell and moderate winds.

It is reported that a great improvement is about to be made all through the Southern States in the wrapping and compressing of cotton. Consul St. John at New Orleans says there can be no doubt that unless some means are adopted to guard the cotton from fire other than that which is in use at present the insurance companies will materially raise their rates. The recent losses of cotton by fires, either while on wharves or on board, have been so heavy that the insurance companies have been dropping money fast. It is in a great measure to the wretched packing of the American cotton that its frequent destruction by fire is due.

With a view to encourage small properties in the hands of peasant cultivators, the Belgian Minister of Finance has introduced a Bill for reducing by one-half the Government taxes on the purchase and registration of properties whose annual value does not exceed eight pounds sterling. The duties are at present nearly seven per cent. The relief will not be applicable to those who already possess land which, with the new purchase, would raise the value of their possessions above the limit mentioned. Another condition is that the purchaser shall cultivate the land so bought directly within eighteen months after the purchase. A Bill with similar objects will shortly be under discussion in the French Chamber of Deputies.

TABLE TALK

[BY SIR WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, JUNE 14.

I THINK that the older one gets the more one feels the glory and the sweetness of the early summer. This should be a consolation for grey locks. What is so splendid as a day of warmth and sunshine in June? What is sweeter than the rose in June—the carnation in June—the laburnum in June—the daisy and the buttercup in June? We have been rambling all the day, in the woods, listening to the blackbird and the thrush, breathing a thousand fragrancies of hedge and meadow, watching the joy of the birds just in living and nothing more. We have escaped the heated talk of London—at this time the very houses seem to talk to one in the streets—and all about wrangles and wriggles, and grasp and grab. In the evening we come home with sadness. One more day of pure happiness gone. Well, we will remember the flowers and the leaves. And what does Richard Jefferies say? "Every blade of grass, each leaf, each separate floret and petal, is an inscription speaking of hope. Consider the grasses and the oaks, the swallows, the sweet blue butterfly—they are one and all a sign and token showing before our eyes earth made into life. So that my hope becomes as broad as the horizon afar, reiterated by every leaf, sung in every bough, reflected in the gleam of every flower. There is so much for us yet to come, so much to be gathered and enjoyed. . . . My heart is fixed firm, and stable in the belief that ultimately the sunshine and the summer, the flowers and the azure sky, shall become, as it were, interwoven into man's existence. He shall take from all their beauty and enjoy their glory."

Is it superfluous to mention that these words occur in a paper by Richard Jefferies called the "Pageant of summer?" Perhaps not. It is not everyone who reads that remarkable essay. For that one paper shall the author join the Immortals. Perhaps for others as well—I do not know. But concerning this splendid paper there is nothing in English literature of the kind to compare with it. Many writers there are who write exceedingly well of the fields and the woods and the lanes, but this man has touched a note—has reached a level—far above them all, and he discerns the very soul in nature and makes it his own; he seizes upon it for the use and enjoyment and advancement of his own soul; everything must be made for Man, the Lord of the world; the fruits and the flowers for the enjoyment of his senses; and, as soon as he can understand it, the beauty, the glory, the voice of flower and of tree and of every green herb that grows. I read the "Pageant of Summer" in winter so as to remind myself of what we have lost and what we may live to see again; and in spring so as to feel that so far as yet it is but promise that swells the buds; and in autumn so as to be taught once more the meaning of what has passed; and in summer, lest I lose the sense of the actual living Pageant as it passes. "I cannot leave it," says Jefferies. "I must stay under the old tree in the midst of the long grass, the luxury of the leaves, and the song in the very air. . . . The endless grass, the endless leaves, the immense strength of the oak expanding, the unalloyed joy of finch and blackbird; from all of them I receive a little. Each gives me something of the pure joy they gather for themselves. In the blackbird's melody one note is mine; in the dance of the leaf shadows the formed maze is for me, though the motion is theirs; the flowers with a thousand faces have collected the kisses of the morning. Feeling with them I receive some, at least, of their fulness of life. Never could I have enough; never stay long enough."

The best time to see Hampton Court is late May—or at least May when the chestnuts are in blossom, and the lilac, the laburnum, the rowan, and all manner of trees and shrubs; and the best day in the week to see it is Friday, because then the picture galleries, otherwise irresistible, are closed, and you can spend all your time in the loveliest gardens possible. And now they have opened the Park, with its long avenues like the aisles of a cathedral; formerly the Park was the private strolling ground of the residents. The best part of the gardens, to my mind, is that opposite to the river front, with the raised paths and terraces. In the middle is the mediæval garden, which existed here before Wolsey built the Palace. On the east side of the Palace, along the edge of the moat, is a line—a curved line—of tall limes; on the branches there grows—rare sight—a great quantity of mistletoe. Why did they have a moat round part of the Palace? For the same reason as they had the battlements over the principal entrance, because when the place was built it was not so long since every big house was a fortified place, or castle, which had battlements and a moat, and a gate and a portcullis, and conveniences for welcoming the visitor with molten lead and stones and bolts from the sturdy cross-bow. And so that custom survived, and we have the moat of Hampton Court.

After seeing the gardens, we took dinner at a window overlooking the river. When we sat down the sunshine lay upon the stream bright and strong, so that it was a burnished surface; the sun sank lower; the light grew softer and paler. When we rose the river lay at our feet, grey between deep shadowed banks, mystic, wonderful. I remembered an evening nearly thirty years ago when I came down the river in such a season and at such a time, after sunset, slowly and silently in a canoe, while this strange grey light lay upon the water, and the river became a live thing, and a full sense of its actual personality fell upon my spirit, insomuch that the lapping of the wavelets against the boat became whispers of Father Thames or of his nymphs, and if a fish leaped out of the water the splash was the cry of a Naiad. And I understood why the ancients imagined the river to be an immortal, and filled the water with lovely nymphs. A strange and pleasant dream! They come too seldom, these dreams; as we get older they do not come at all, but now and then we remember them.

All down the river like a street of boats, ranged close together, stood the houseboats. Well, if I could bring myself for a single night to sleep with my head a foot or two above the exhalations of the stream at night—which would infallibly bring on asthma and choke me right off—I would choose a place where the houseboat could be moored alone, not one of a street; and it should be where the river runs through lonely meadows, not through a town with shops. Why, if the boat were out of salt, or whisky, or anything, at Hampton Court one would just step ashore and buy it. Call that picnicking up the river? As well take a basket into Kensington Gardens and picnic beside the Round Pond!

A correspondent says: "I see that you have already published the recipe for making birch wine. Did you ever taste dandelion wine? It is very good, and somewhat similar to cowslip" No; I never heard of that wine. The root of dandelion is a well-known drug, and the flowers or leaves may very well, for aught I know, possess qualities which might make a palatable, and even an agreeable, potation. I should rather like to taste dandelion wine.

Another cottage experience. The writer pays a rent of £16 a year, with 18s. in taxes; the cottage has a large garden, which provides fruit and vegetables, and eight rooms; the housekeeper is a young widow, who can thus by taking such a post manage to live without separation from her daughter. The place is quite in the country, in the most lovely part of the country, with beautiful views; they are far away from shops—and, says the writer, "we are as happy as birds in a bower and about as poor." Also, she says that she knows many farms where lodgers would be welcomed. "There is a farmhouse close beside me, where the view from the windows is about four miles straight down the valley, with the lake at the end. And yet the poor couple advertise in vain!" Now, if anyone wants a holiday in a farmhouse, I will put that person in communication with my correspondent. Only remember that you cannot have London luxuries in cottages and farmhouses. London luxuries! What do people want in the country but simple food? Good tea, good wine, one can always take down; beef, mutton, chicken, one can always get; and there are always vegetables cut that day, fresh from the garden. What more can people want?

NEWS OF THE DAY.

PINDI was visited by a succession of terrific storms on Wednesday night, and the weather since has been much cooler, and as the heat for several days previously had been excessive the relief is very great, particularly to the sick in hospital. There is a great deal of typhoid fever about, four men of the different regiments quartered in the station having died in as many days last week. Six men in garrison were struck down by apoplexy at Pindi last Monday, but fortunately they all recovered. Not only has it been raining hard, but flying ants and the familiar bright red velvety insect of the genus *arachindæ* have made their appearance, a sure sign of the monsoons having broken.

NOW-A-DAYS, writes a contemporary, every man in Simla uses a rickshaw without compunction when he feels inclined. But it was not always so. Curiously enough, the first man who ever went in one was the then Commander-in-Chief. And it happened in this wise. In those days the Birthday Levee was really a Levee, and was held at noon. A good many years ago, in the reign of Sir Donald Stewart, it so happened that on Levee day, when all were adorned in all the gold lace allowed by the regulations, a fearful storm came on, and Lady Stewart sent her rickshaw for the Chief. Clad in all the panoply of war, he ascended the perambulator, as men generally call it in Simla now, and since then it, the perambulator, has been allowable.

AFTER all the mo[illegible] writes a Calcutta paper, may have really bee[illegible]ing us a trick. For all the rain we have had this week the monsoon may be miles away. There have been occasional showers, but there was nothing monsoonish about them. No downpours as there were last week. It is something to be thankful for, however, that the temperature has not risen much, although there have been some hot hours this week. It does not look much like the monsoon setting in, when the roads are being watered to keep the dust down. I was congratulating Calcutta last Saturday on the exchange of heat and dust for rain, but it seems I was premature. But perhaps this is only a sort of an erratic break in the rains, which must be put down to the eccentricity of a monsoon that does not arrive when it should and then slips in when not expected.

A GREAT deal has been written about the source of supply of the breech-loading rifles and ammunition found in possessession of the Chitralis and Umra Khan's men. But very few people are, perhaps, aware that the Government of India, through its officers, have on more than one occasion made presents to our Chitrali opponents of large stands of Snider rifles and boxes of ammunition. We believe Colonel Lockhart was one of the officers deputed to make the gift some years ago. Since then we are assured a further supply was sent up to the Chitralis, in spite of warnings that the arms would eventually be used against us, and that in the Rawalpindi Arsenal books if examined, proof will be found of this statement.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 22nd June, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 86,060, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,29,885, other earnings (estimated) Rs. 350, making altogether Rs. 2,16,295, (includes K. G. F. Ry. Rs. 3,498), or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 254-7-5. During the corresponding week in 1894, the receipts were Rs. 2,12,811-14-8, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 253-5-7.

THE thieving fraternity in Pindi appear to be having a good time of it just now. A few nights ago an entry was effected into the bungalow of some officers living next to Messrs. Gillon & Co.'s establishment, and some property stolen; while on Wednesday morning last, the out-offices of Messrs. T. C. Flashman & Co.'s premises became the subject of their predatory attentions, with the result that a box containing about fifty rupees worth of blankets, belonging to a native employe of the firm, disappeared. These frequently recurring depredations of the local budmashes do not reflect any credit upon the vigilance of the police chowkidars.

ACCORDING to transfrontier information the Amir has left for Paghman. He released 2,000 prisoners belonging to the Turkistan, Hazarajat, and Badakhshan Provinces and gave each of them Rs. 20 as road expenses to their homes. This clemency he said was on account of his son the Shahzada Nasrulla Jan enjoying good health in England, and his cordial treatment by the British Government. At the same time other prisoners guilty of heinous offences were hanged. As the correspondent puts it, "the people are goodly satisfied" at these excellent ways of the Amir in the matter of gaol delivery.

THE Admiralty have decided to adopt a new system of training for men of the Royal Naval Reserve. The system will be tried this year at a cost of £6,000. Four hundred and fifty men of the Naval Reserve will be distributed among the ships of the Channel and Mediterranean Squadrons for six months' sea training. Royal Naval Reserve men will also take a prominent part in the naval manœuvres. Rear-Admiral E. H. Seymour, C.B., Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves, has secured the services of 500 able and ordinary seamen and 100 firemen, who have volunteered to serve throughout the manœuvres.

THE Paris *Figaro* announces that the Navy Department has decided upon the immediate construction of two large cruisers of great power and speed, designed to compete with the Terrible and Powerful of the British Navy, the Rurik of Russia, and the Columbia of the United States, as well as to overtake the Atlantic greyhounds which would be used as auxiliary cruisers in time of war.

ON all hands, writes the *Broad Arrow*, it is acknowledged that the Duke of Connaught has proved himself to be a keen and able commander. He was heard to say recently, that he hated to be worried and he equally disliked worrying anybody. Matters therefore at Aldershot are very pleasant—plenty to do but no worry—an absence of fuss and yet everybody busy. The Duke takes the keenest interest in everything. After a heavy rainfall a few weeks ago he rode unattended round certain camps at eight o'clock in the morning to inquire how the men got through the night. He may be seen watching a tug-of-war between the men, or taking an interest in the amusements of the officers, and all in addition to his constant attendance at military exercises, and he combines with his duty a charm of manner which makes Aldershot just now probably about the most pleasant and practical military station in the whole Empire.

THE s.s. Berlin, of the American Line, which arrived at Southampton the other day, had on board one hundred and fifty delegates to the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union Convention. The steamer also carried the Polyglot Petition, with its two million signatures, packed in fourteen large cases. The position exhibited at the great Convention in the Albert Hall on the 20th ult. Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Willard headed a large demonstration of the British Women's Temperance Association to meet the American and Canadian contingent at Waterloo Station.

A FRIENDLY reception has been accorded at St. Petersburg to a cruising party of one hundred organized by Mr. Woolrych Perowne, on the s.s. St. Sunniva, which went for a Baltic cruise to the northern capitals last Whitsuntide. The Metropolitan of the Russian Church invited the party to a reception, followed by a choral service at his monastery of St. Alexander Nevsky. Prince Andronikoff proposed the health of the Queen of England. He said it was exceedingly desirable that English visitors should visit the Russian capital in increasing numbers, in order that they might learn more about the Russian people.

PRINCE BISMARCK lately received a deputation of Baden burgomasters, and made some statements about the present state of his health. In reply to a remark that he was looking well, the Prince said that his looks were deceptive. His health left much to be desired, his neuralgia being at present very bad. Travelling was very troublesome to him. Perhaps he might make up his mind to travel more if he could count on being treated as a private gentleman, but he could not. He had lately received as a present so much wine that he feared he would never be able to drink it all. He did not begrudge his heir anything but his wine cellar.

THE GODHRA SHOOTING CASE.

VERDICT AND SENTENCE.

A SEA of eager faces again looked down from the galleries of the Sessions Court upon the scene in the body of the Court, yesterday, when Mrs. Lester's trial for causing the death of her husband was resumed and concluded. The crowd in the gallery included a number of European ladies, who sat there for hours, with their eyes constantly turned towards the unfortunate lady in the dock. The acting Chief Justice was again accompanied on the bench by Mr. Roughton, the Sheriff, who sat to the left of his Lordship. The first witness called was Hari Prasad, the police sepoy, who first discovered the dead body of the murdered man on a chair outside the door of the bed-room. Interrogated by Mr. Young, he spoke of arousing the butler, and telling him what he had seen. He also spoke to taking information of the occurrence to Mr. Littledale and to the removal of the dead body in-doors. Answering the judge, the ramosee stated he was on the premises when dinner was served on the previous night, but heard no quarrelling between Mr. and Mrs. Lester. Sooria Kullia, a police sepoy, deposed to taking Mrs. Lester's incriminatory note to Mr. Littledale. The acting Advocate-General here put in the note, but as Mr. Lowndes refused to admit the handwriting, evidence had to be called to prove it. Accordingly Major W. H. Stewart, of the Royal Horse Artillery, stationed at Secunderabad, husband of Mr. Lester's sister, was put in the box, and swore that the handwriting was that of the prisoner in the dock. Answering Mr. Lowndes, Major Stewart said he had been told that the relations between Mr. and Mrs. Lester were very unhappy. Mr. Lester himself had told him so, and he had heard that the prisoner had attempted to commit suicide. The handwriting having been proved the Clerk of the Crown read the damning letter. Sheik Khan, head constable of police, deposed to going to the scene of the tragedy, and taking possession of the gun, the carpets and other articles. Shumshudin, the chief constable of the district, also deposed to going to the Navalakh Kotha, and superintending the removal of the dead body of the murdered man to Godhra. Surgeon-Major Cowasjee Hormusjee Mistri, the Civil Surgeon of the Panch Mahals, deposed to making a *post-mortem* examination of the body of Mr. Lester, and finding a small gunshot wound on the inner side of the left shoulder-blade. Death was due to hæmorrhage from a gun shot wound in the left lung. As the bullet extracted from the body was handed to the jury with the Quackenbush rifle and critically examined by them, Mrs. Lester was unable to preserve her composure, and appeared deeply affected, but with this exception she listened with calmness to the proceedings. Witness expressed his belief that the fatal shot was discharged very close to the body. The position of the wound was such that if Mr. Lester was shot on the bed there would be no chance of a blood-stain on the bed clothes. He was of opinion that if shot on the bed, Mr. Lester could have got up at once. He believed that death ensued from the wound in about two or three hours. During the period of survival, he would be gradually sinking, but he would be more or less conscious at intervals. It would be possible after being shot for Mr. Lester to get several yards away from the bed. Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes, Dr. Mistri said he had been Mrs. Lester's medical attendant for some time. On July 6 last year he was called in to attend Mrs. Lester very urgently, and he found the symptoms were those of narcotic poisoning. Mrs. Lester told witness then that she might have taken bromidium or opium. Witness formed the opinion that she had taken a large dose of one of these poisons. She was in profound unconsciousness, and remained so for seven hours. He used the stomach pump and other usual remedies for narcotic poisoning. In his opinion it was "a very near shave." He thought Mr. Lester did tell him that his wife attempted to commit suicide on a former occasion, stating that she once made an attempt to jump out of a train while in motion. Mr. Lester did not tell him that his wife attempted to commit suicide on boardship. Witness had not found Mrs. Lester hysterical, except that she cried and sobbed when she returned to consciousness on the occasion to which he had referred. Mr. Lowndes asked the witness a long string of questions respecting the physical condition of Mrs. Lester, and read extracts from Taylor's "Medical Jurisprudence" as to the possible effect of certain recurrent and functional female disorders, to which the witness agreed. A discussion here took place as to the admissibility of such a line of examination, seeing that there was no evidence as to Mrs. Lester's condition at the time, excepting Mr. Littledale's repetition of a statement made to him by Mr. Lester. Mr. Macpherson said he would not press the point of inadmissibility of the evidence, but the learned judge ruled that the line of cross-examination could not be pursued. Answering the foreman of the jury, Dr. Mistri said he was of opinion that the deceased could not have been standing up when the shot was fired, although it was not impossible for this to have been the case—it was improbable but not impossible. Again questioned by Mr. Lowndes, witness admitted that his only reason for saying it was improbable that Mr. Lester was standing up at the time, was that he did not think that the assailant would have courage to approach so close to him as to fire the rifle. Answering the judge, at Mr. Macpherson's instance, Dr. Mistri said he thought that Mr. Lester could not have survived the shot under any circumstances.

The Advocate-General here read the report of the Medical Analyser, stating that the stains upon the carpets and sleeping suit sent to him were blood-stains. Up on the application of Mr. Macpherson, and despite a somewhat faint protest from Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Hebliker was recalled, and deposed that the butler had told him on the morning of the crime that he applied a poultice to the sahib the previous night. Mr. Macpherson's reason for calling this evidence was that Mr. Lowndes in his cross-examination of the butler had thrown doubts upon the story of the poultice. The learned judge took the opportunity to ask the magistrate whether he had made some enquiry at the inquest, or at any other time, beyond what Mrs. Lester said, as to whether there had been any quarrel between husband and wife on the previous night. First he replied he made no enquiry on the point, and afterwards admitted that he had asked about it at the servants' quarters, but was told there had been no quarrel. Lieutenant Elderton was also put into the witness-box again to depose that on the morning after the crime he noticed on a sheet on one of the bed-cots a yellow stain about twelve inches in diameter, a stain such as might have been produced by a linseed poultice. Mr. Littledale was recalled and corroborated this testimony. Two or three days before witness had recommended Mr. Lester to try a poultice for his boils. In reply to the learned judge Mr. Littledale said that the general tenor of Mrs. Lester's remarks led him to the conclusion that the assault and abuse to which she alleged she had been subjected to all took place on the previous night. He asked the butler whether there had been any quarrel between the parties that night, and he replied in the negative. Answering Mr. Lowndes, the witness said that there was nothing to show that the stain on the bed was made the night before. After a protest from Mr. Lowndes the butler was recalled, and his evidence went to show that on the bed on which the sahib was lying when he applied the poultice was the one on which the yellow stain was afterwards seen. Answering the judge, he said he served Mrs. Lester with whisky and soda, as usual, at dinner the previous night, only a moderate quantity being served. In reply to Mr. Beaufort, the butler stated that the poultice was made of bread and bran. The case for the prosecution being closed, the learned judge, first citing his authority for doing so from the Penal Code, asked the witness whether she wished to explain points made against her in the evidence during the trial. The prisoner rose, and in a low but firm voice replied in the affirmative, and amidst intense silence answered the question addressed to her by the judge, her half-whispered remarks being repeated by her counsel. She stated that the butler saw and heard the quarrel, that she received bruises on her body, and was in the dining-room when they were inflicted. They were inflicted before dinner. Mr. Lester, as far as she could remember, threw at her nearly everything on the table, bread, and dinner napkins, potatoes, gravy, two knives, and other things. He said he would kill her as she left the table at dinner. She would rather not repeat the abuse he uttered. After a long pause the prisoner stated that the cause of the quarrel in the beginning was her wish to go home, and he complained that she had been speaking against him to Mr. and Mrs. Littledale. She had been suffering from bad health for a long time. The learned judge said he had complied sufficiently with the statute to give prisoner the opportunity the law allowed, and he thought that before she said anything further she should consult her counsel. Mr. Lowndes intimated that he considered his client had said sufficient, and that all she had stated accorded with her statements to Mr. Littledale and Mr. Hebliker.

Mr. Lowndes having intimated that he did not propose to call any evidence for the defence, the Advocate-General rose at a quarter to one o'clock to sum up the case for the prosecution. He was, however, stopped at the outset by the learned judge reading over to the prisoner the statement she had just made. The unfortunate lady having bowed an admission of its correctness, Mr. Macpherson proceeded with a lucid and masterly survey of the case. He told the jury that they would be trifling with their consciences and their oaths if they allowed a mere suggestion made by Mr. Lowndes in the cross-examination of Dr. Mistri to lead them to the conclusion that the prisoner was insane at the time. He submitted that Mrs. Lester was perfectly conscious of the act she was committing, and capable of forming an opinion as to its consequences. Section 84 which related to unsoundness of mind could have no bearing on the question of provocation; they were entirely distinct questions. He submitted that there was no tittle of evidence to support the view that Mrs. Lester was of unsound mind. In his view the only question before them was whether upon this fatal night there was grave and sudden provocation capable of reducing the crime from one of murder to manslaughter. The parties had been unhappy during nearly the whole period of their married lives, and one attempt at least at self-destruction had been made by Mrs. Lester. In Mr. Littledale's clear evidence they had Mrs. Lester's own statement, made at a time when, as his lordship elicited, she was quite cool. He did not ask them to rely upon the butler's denial of a quarrel on the night in question, as against Mrs. Lester's statement. But even assuming this denial arose from a desire to screen his deceased master, it was a long way to go to conceive he would conceal so important a piece of evidence as a severe altercation on the night previous to the death of his master on that ground. If they believed there was no quarrel it would make a serious breach in the case for the defence. But he would assume they would accept Mrs. Lester's statement as substantially correct. They would, however, be constrained to say that in the catalogue of wrongs she made out to Mr. Hebliker there was not sufficient provocation to lead to the crime. Her evidence went to show that it was not in a spirit of inflamed want of self-control, but in a spirit of calculated revenge that the crime was committed. They had to consider whether there was sufficiently grave and sudden provocation to excuse this crime and reduce it to manslaughter. But he submitted that even assuming that all she had said was correct he was of opinion that there was not such provocation as to lead her to lose self-control. He laid stress on the fact that even on the accused's own showing an interval of some hours elapsed between the time of alleged ill-treatment and the commission of the crime. The butler's story regarding the poultice—unlike his statements regarding the relationship between the parties—was corroborated by most trustworthy evidence, and therefore they were bound to accept it. It was not suggested by the defence that anything occurred after the parties went into the bed-room, which led to a resumption of the quarrel, and to the prisoner's sudden provocation. All the evidence went to support the theory of the prosecution that on that wild and stormy night, and in that lonely place the unfortunate prisoner, on reviewing her unhappy relationship with her husband, determined upon the commission of this crime. The probability was that the deceased was lying on his bed at the time he was shot from behind, and was entirely unaware and unforewarned of what she was about to do. Had an altercation taken place beforehand the great probability was that he would have been able to defend himself. Having reviewed the evidence in support of these contentions, the Advocate-General told the jury that if under all the circumstances they believed that there was sufficient sudden provocation to constitute the exception to homicide amounting to murder, named in the Code, it would then be their duty to acquit the prisoner of the graver crime. But in considering the verdict, they must dismiss all sentiment from their minds. They must not trench upon the duties appertaining to the powers of the judiciary or the executive, but must fairly look at the case as it stood, and give a verdict according to the evidence laid before them. The speech, which was a model of forensic calmness and logical reasoning, lasted about three-quarters-of-an-hour.

After the adjournment for lunch, Mr. Lowndes rose to address the court for the defence, and at the outset expressed regret that the opening speech for the prosecution contained no word of extenuation or mercy for the accused. The general meaning of the word murder was well known to them, and he asked them whether this was a case in which the offence could be described as murder. Murders of husbands by wives or wives by husbands were the most subtle, the most craftly-planned of crimes, being generally by insidious poisoning. In this case there was no such subtlety and secrecy; there was no attempt at concealment. The prisoner could easily have put an entirely different construction upon the crime than she did. She did not even say that the deed was committed in self-defence. Under these circumstances it was reasonable to suppose that a crime not made for gain, for the sake of a paramour, or for the other ordinary causes, in such cases, must have been caused by sudden provocation. Was there any evidence of provocation? Yes, there was evidence given at the first possible moment—the story the prisoner told Mr. Littledale, a statement which bore on the face of it the stamp of truth. It was a story which was corroborated in many ways. First among these was the corroboration of extreme probability; then they knew that Mr. Lester's state of mind was one of great irritability owing to the torture of boils and other circumstances; then there was the corroboration of the carpet fresh cut with a knife, which had been searched for and found by Mr. Littledale, not at Mrs. Lester's suggestion, but his own. There was indeed every possible corroboration of the prisoner's story, and the question was whether the provocation was such as to lead Mrs. Lester to lose her self-control, and in that state commit the deed. He submitted that the provocation was of such a nature. He pointed out that the inhuman principle, which said that there could not be adequate provocation by the use of mere words had now given place to a more rational view, and he urged that there could be no grosser provocation on the part of a husband than to call his wife a prostitute in the presence of the servants. But they did not rely in words alone, for there were deeds of actual violence. Regarding the butler's evidence he said that there was no native servant who, after being in the service for eighteen years, would not lie consistently for his master. On the other hand the man would have a grudge against the memsahib for cutting his accounts for bad supplies, whereas his master when single had been most careless in these matters. They therefore had the intense devotion of the servant for his master on the one hand and the sense of continual irritation at the memsahib's carefulness on the other. Naturally then the butler refused to swear to anything calculated to injure the reputation of his deceased master. Hence he refused to say a word as to the unpleasant personal relations between husband

unhappily was entirely at variance with the known facts. The butler's evidence was most material to the prosecution, but he contended that it was utterly unreliable. They must either believe Valee Mahomed, or they must believe his client. If they found that his statement that the couple were happy was false, they must entirely reject his testimony, and if they did that, there would be no evidence for them to go upon. All they had before them regarding the last events of that night would then be the prisoner's own statement. With regard to the stain on the bed, he did not dispute that Mr. Lester had poultices from time to time, but his point was that the condition of this stain was no corroboration of Valee Mahomed's story that he put a poultice on at 11-30 on the night of the tragedy. There was nothing to show that the stain was not made some time before. He urged at some length that they knew absolutely nothing of what happened between dinner time and six o'clock the next morning. It would have been perfectly easy for the prisoner to have shown that the provocation continued up to the time that the gun was fired. Was it at all wonderful that Mrs. Lester had forgotten what had occurred after dinner? Indeed, her physical condition at the time was such as to leave her mind a complete blank as to what had occurred. They did not know where the rifle was, nor yet where the deed was committed; and, in fact, absolutely nothing of what had occurred was known. Even supposing the truth of Valee Mahomed's story, there was nothing to show that the provocation Lester gave his wife was not renewed after the butler left. In contravention of his learned friend's contention, he urged that there was a most intimate connection between the provocation and the state of the prisoner's mind, when such provocation was given. He quoted authorities to show that the mental condition, the education, and the social position of the offender all had a great deal to do with his criminality. What was provocation to an uneducated and ignorant man, would not be provocation to an educated person; what was provocation to a woman would not be provocation to a man. They had to make allowances for the prisoner, because she was a woman, because she was hysterical, and had been in ill-health for some time; because of the thwarting of her desires to go Home rather than go to a desolate hill fort; and because of her general unhappy relations with her husband. He was proceeding to cite Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence regarding the lengths to which a woman might go when suffering severely from functional disorders when the Advocate-General interposed, and quoted chapter and verse to show that such citation was inadmissible. But as Mr. Lowndes seemed very anxious to continue the quotation, Mr. Macpherson did not press the case. The quotation showed that under certain functional ailments married women had been known to be possessed with a homicidal desire to kill their husbands and children. Curiously enough Mrs. Lester's actions were such as usually accompanied cases of this extreme kind. There were no previous symptoms of intellectual aberration, a fact which bore out his argument that this case was one of the kind regarding which he had quoted Taylor's work. There was a very strong probability indeed that his unfortunate client was in a condition of this kind. Therefore, the probabilities were all in favour of his client, and if they discarded the butler's evidence it would be impossible for them to come to any other conclusion than that the act was committed under extreme provocation at a time when she was in an extremely trying physical condition. In concluding a very able speech, lasting two hours, the learned counsel impressively asked the jury to take these facts into their review, and he claimed from them a merciful consideration and a merciful verdict.

The learned Judge, in the course of a comprehensive summing up of the evidence, extending over an hour and a quarter, remarked that the trial had been conducted in a manner most consonant with the interests of justice. With regard to the charge he pointed out that if the rifle was used by Mrs. Lester with the intention to cause the death of her husband that would be murder. It was for the jury to determine whether at the time she was so provoked as to lose her self-control, and if they said that, it would mean that they found her to be guilty of homicide not amounting to murder. It was an essential and well-known rule of law that any defence of insanity must be clearly proved, but that was not really the line of defence, no evidence having been called in regard to it. The burden of proof that the prisoner was deprived of self-control at the time, to such an extent as to give her the benefit of the exception named in the Code, rested with the defence, and it was on that point the whole case rested. It was urged by the defence, and admitted by the Crown, that the couple lived most unhappily. If they came to the conclusion that Mrs. Lester's story as to ill-treatment on the evening in question was true, it was for them to consider if anything had happened at a later hour to be regarded as provocation sufficient to reduce the crime to manslaughter. As to what had been said regarding derangement of the functions no doubt that did lead to feverishness, but they were now to consider whether that feverishness had gone so far as to produce a serious illness; and there was no evidence whatever to that effect. It was admitted by the defence that there was no evidence of provocation excepting the prisoner's statement. He felt it his duty to ask them to look with grave caution on those statements, which might or might not be true, and were made under the knowledge that she was resting under a very grave charge. Her first statement was that made in the pencilled letter sent to Mr. Littledale in which she said nothing about the assault and abuse of the previous night. Next came the statements made to Mr. Littledale, which the learned judge read and reviewed at some length. He pointed out that Mrs. Lester had never said she had bruises on her body owing to her husband's ill-treatment and that there was no evidence to show that on any former occasion Mrs. Lester had acted in this brutal manner. The evidence of the two gentlemen who saw them on the previous evening showed that there was no open breach between the couple then. Leave out her statements, and nothing in the evidence remained to show that he had previously ill-treated her. He did not know that the prisoner's calmness on the ollowing day went against her, seeing that a sufficient time had elapsed to enable her to become more collected. Most of her story was told to a personal friend between 9-15 and 10-30, and that was really the first opportunity she had of making a clean breast of it. It seemed difficult to say that in this conversation she acted the part of a cunning woman already feeling herself in the clutches of the law. Certainly this story was not so cool and inventive as would be that of a man under similar circumstances. His (the acting Chief Justice's) experience was that judges invariably took into consideration the state of health of any girl or young woman with a view to mitigating the sentence where ill health existed. On the question whether Lester broke out savagely on that night for the first time, he asked them to carefully weigh the point in the light of the statements accused had made. He further remarked that Dr. Mistri's evidence did not directly support the allegation that Mrs. Lester was suffering from periodical functional disease at that time. With regard to the butler's evidence, he pointed out that whatever bias the man might have in favour of his master as a rule the natives of this country were generally reluctant to give evidence calculated to lead to conviction for a crime like this. It seemed to him that the reason why the butler could not be implicitly believed was that he said he did not know that the relations of the couple were unhappy. The butler's main evidence was, however, corroborated in various ways, and it was for the jury to say how far it was reliable. The question for them was whether Mrs. Lester's deed was one of murder or whether owing to grave and sudden provocation it was one of manslaughter. The law made this clear distinction as a concession to human weakness. The jury were now to deal with this issue, and were at liberty, according to their view of the facts, to bring in either a verdict of murder or of culpable homicide amounting to manslaughter. The jury retired to consider their verdict at a quarter to six. In twenty minutes the jury returned, and amidst breathless suspense, the foreman announced, in reply to the Clerk of the Crown, that their verdict was one of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, but with the intention to cause death. The prisoner, who had been better composed during day than on Monday, seemed considerably relieved at hearing this verdict, and a murmur of inartiulate approval ran through the court. Mrs. Lester was asked if she had anything to say, but replied in the negative. In a few solemn words deliberately delivered, the judge addressed the prisoner at the bar, explaining to her that in his opinion the verdict, taking in view the somewhat difficult facts of the case, was well in accordance with the lenity of the law. The crime she had committed was, he need scarcely say, a very dreadful one, but he need not make her punishment more severe by dwelling upon that fact. For the safety of the public a deterrent punishment must be passed, and he, therefore, sentenced her to be rigorously imprisoned for ten years. The suppressed feelings of the spectators now gave way, and a loud murmur of conversation arose as the on-lookers filed out, and the unfortunate lady, who heard the sentence with great calmness, was removed.

The trial of Mrs. Emily de Charlotte Lester, on a charge of murdering her husband, Mr. Charles Frederick Graham Lester, was resumed yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, acting Chief Justice, and the same Special Jury. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Young, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Lowndes and Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and Bayley, appeared for the defence. Mr. Lynch, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, watched the proceedings on behalf of the relatives of the deceased. The examination of witnesses for the prosecution was continued.

Hariprasad Ramsaheb, examined by Mr. Young, said: I serve in the police. On the 9th May last, I was up the Pawagadh Hill, and getting up at 6 o'clock in the morning, I saw Mr. Lester lying near the door of the room, in which he slept. I awoke the butler, who went up to the sahib, and after looking at him, came to me and said that the sahib was dead. We all saw the dead body, and then the butler sent me to Makai Kotha to give information of the death to the Baroda saheb and all the other people there. On my return, I assisted in taking the body into the room.

To the Court.—I was up there the preceding night. I was sitting at a distance, and the butler was serving the meals. I am not aware of any quarrel between the sahib and the madam that night.

The witness was not cross-examined.

Soorjee Kallia, examined by Mr. Macpherson, said: I am a policeman in the Panch Mahal armed police. On the morning of the 9th May, I saw the dead body of the sahib in the verandah of the bungalow; and by order of the butler, I went, and delivered a note to the sahib at Makai Kotha.

To the Judge.—I was at Nawalakh Kotha on the preceding night. I am not aware of any quarrel between the sahib and the madam that night.

THE INCRIMINATING LETTER.

Mr. Macpherson put in Mrs. Lester's letter to Mr. Littledale.

Mr. Lowndes required that the handwriting should be formally proved.

Major William H. Seward, examined by Mr. Macpherson, said: I am a Major in the Royal Horse Artillery, now stationed at Mhow. I am married to Mr. Lester's sister. I am acquainted with the prisoner's handwriting. This letter (to Mr. Littledale) is in the accused's handwriting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes.—I knew only from report that the relations between Mr. and Mrs. Lester were unhappy. I was informed so by letter. I was told that Mrs. Lester once attempted to commit suicide. I never heard that she attempted suicide on board a steamer by which she was a passenger.

Shaik Khan Amir Khan, examined by Mr. Young, said: I am the head constable of police. On the morning of the 9th May last, I went up Pawagadh Hill. I got this gun from Mr. Hebliker, and it remained with me until I made it over at Godhra to the chief constable.

Shumsoodin Burra Moya, examined by Mr. Macpherson, said: I was sent for and went up Pawagadh Hill on the 9th May. Certain things were entrusted to me to take to Godhra, namely, Mr. Lester's body, the carpet on which the dead body was lying, the sahib's sleeping jacket, &c. I made them over at Godhra to Surgeon-Major Mistri. The rifle was also given to me by the first class constable, and I gave it to the doctor.

THE MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

Surgeon-Major Cowasji Hormusji Mistri, examined by Mr. Macpherson, said: I am a Surgeon Major in the Indian Medical Service and Civil Surgeon in the Panch Mahals. On the morning of the 10th May, the body of Mr. Lester was brought to me at Godhra. I examined it and found a wound on the back. It was a gun shot wound, more or less round. The edges were not rugged. The surface was blackened. The surrounding skin was more or less singed. The wound was about one line less than half-an-inch in vertical diameter. The lung was perforated. Under the skin of the chest a mass of coagulated blood was found, and a wound discovered penetrating the breast bone. There was a large quantity of clotted blood in the left cavity of the chest, and between the eighth and ninth ribs a perforation could be seen corresponding with the other wounds. The muscle above the wound which I found had a hard substance under it, and it proved on extraction to be a bullet. This is the bullet. It is my opinion that the gun was discharged very close to the body. It is my opinion that Mr. Lester might have been shot in bed, and if he got up at once, there would be no chance of blood stains falling on the bed sheet. In my opinion, if shot in bed, he could have got up at once. Death would have ensued in about two or three hours after the wound. His vitality would be gradually ebbing. I would expect him to have been conscious, more or less at intervals, during the period of survival. I have not been to Navalakh Kotha at all. I cut out pieces from the carpet and the coat, containing blood-stains, to the Chemical Analyser to Government. I have got a reply from him, but the articles were not returned.

Mr. Macpherson put in the report.

Witness continued: A fall on a verandah would not have accelerated death. The wound could have been caused by the rifle produced in court.

THE PRISONER'S STATE OF HEALTH.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes: I formed an opinion that the body must have been dead twenty-eight or thirty hours. I have attended Mrs. Lester some time. I remember the 6th July, 1894, when I was called to attend Mrs. Lester. It was a case of attempted suicide by narcotic poison. Mr. Lester was present when I was called. I thought that she had taken bromidium or opium in large doses. She was unconscious when I arrived. She remained in that condition for above seven hours, when she showed symptoms of returning consciousness. I used the usual remedies. I think it was a bad case. In consulting Mr. Lester, I think he did tell me that his wife had attempted suicide on a former occasion, by trying to jump out of a railway train in motion. Mr. Lester did not tell me of anything happening to his wife on board a ship. Dr. Collie attended on Mrs. Lester for some time. I was called upon to make a report regarding Mrs. Lester's health. I have never noticed Mrs. Lester to be hysterical. I have known her to be crying and sobbing on recovering consciousness, and these are among the symptoms of hysteria. Disordered menstruation may develope into insanity, but in very rare cases. Bad health and sleepless nights might contribute to the same result. On a *post-mortem* examination, I found the bladder empty. It is probable that the bladder had been emptied shortly before. I found one sock on the left foot.

Re-examined by Mr. Macpherson: I think the sock was adhering to a sore place in the foot. The bladder empties of itself shortly before death under circumstances like these. A bladder would remain empty for two or three hours after being emptied and if no liquid was taken.

To the Court.—A wound like this would be dangerous, and likely to cause death. The accused's age is about 38.

To the Jury.—Mr. Lester, in my opinion, could not have been standing up when shot. It is not impossible; but considering the surrounding circumstances, it is improbable.

To Mr. Lowndes.—I say it is improbable, because the assailant would not have ventured to go so close if Mr. Lester was awake, and standing up.

To Mr. Macpherson.—On the whole I think Mr. Lester could not have survived the wound.

Mr. Macpherson read to the jury the reply of the Chemical Analyser to Dr. Mistri with regard to the blood-stains. It was mammalian blood.

EVIDENCE AS TO POULTICE.

Mr. Macpherson proposed to recall Mr. Elderton and Mr. Hebliker on a point broached by his learned friend in cross-examination.

Mr. Hebliker, in answer to Mr. Macpherson, said that the butler made mention to him of a poultice he applied to the sahib.

To Mr. Lowndes.—He told me nothing of a glass of water he had taken to the deceased. He said he had taken the poultice in the bed-room at night, without mentioning the time. I cannot say whether he said that at the inquest or some other time.

To the Court.—At the inquest I recorded no statement as to whether there had been a quarrel between Mr. and Mrs. Lester. I was in a great hurry, and I made no enquiry about a quarrel. I did make enquiry about that in the servants' quarters, and was told that there was no quarrel.

To the Jury.—I was present at the examination of the body. I saw no indication of the poultice having been applied.

Mr. Elderton, recalled, in answer to Mr. Macpherson, said that he remembered when he went to the bed-room that the clothes on the cot next to the chair were disordered, and that there were yellowish stains on the sheet, such as might be produced by a poultice.

To the Judge.—I could see no cut in the floor, which had been swept.

Mr. Littledale, in answer to Mr. Macpherson, said he remembered when he entered the bed-room, seeing that both the cots had been lain on. He noticed a large yellowish stain in the middle of the sheet on Mr. Lester's bed. He took it to be Mr. Lester's bed, because there was a chair near, and his clothes were on the chair. Witness thought the stain was from a poultice, which two or three days previously he had recommended Mr. Lester to apply—a poultice made of "nim" leaves. He did not know what poultice was actually applied.

To the Judge.—I took it from the general tenor of what Mrs. Lester said that the matter culminated the previous night, the 8th May. I asked the butler if there had been any quarrel the previous night between Mr. and Mrs. Lester.

To Mr. Lowndes.—I was present when Mrs. Lester made here statement to Mr. Hebliker, in which she said that his treatment of her the previous night was unbearable. The stain on the bed-sheet was that of "nim" leaves or linseed poultice, not of bread poultice.

THE BUTLER AGAIN IN THE BOX.

Vulles, butler, recalled, said in answer to Mr. Macpherson: Mrs. Lester's cot was to the east of the room.

To the Judge.—When the dinner was served on the night of the 8th May, I only was in attendance. The sepoy was outside. Mrs. Lester had some whisky and soda—only the usual quantity.

To the Jury.—The poultice was made of wheat bran. Mr. Lester was lying down with his head towards the west of the room, while Mrs. Lester's head was towards the sahib's feet. The master's feet were towards the east.

(The statement of the witness before the magistrate was here put in.)

The Judge to the Accused: Some of the witnesses say they heard no quarrel on the night of the 8th May. Do you wish to say or explain anything?

Mrs. Lester: The butler did.

The Judge: Were there any bruises of injuries on your person?

Mrs. Lester: Some.

The Judge: Where were they inflicted?

Mrs. Lester: In the dining-room.

The Judge: Did Mr. Lester that night throw anything at you.

Mrs. Lester: I think he threw bread and dinner napkin and a plate of gravy and potato, which was prepared for the dog, and two knives.

The Judge: If you like you can add anything.

Mrs. Lester: He said he would kill me as I left the table. I have not said half the words of abuse he used and would rather not.

The Judge: What started the quarrel that night?

Mrs. Lester: The beginning of it, I think, was because I wanted to go home. Then he mentioned that I was speaking to Mrs. Littledale against him that afternoon.

The Judge: Do you wish to state anything about your ill-health?

Mrs. Lester: He also said something about Elderton, and appealed to the butler.

The Judge (repeating the question): Do you wish to say anything about your ill-health?

Mrs. Lester: I had been suffering for a long time past from bad health.

His Lordship: I think I have complied completely with the statute to give you an opportunity of explaining circumstances in the evidence appearing against you. If you have anything further to say you may consult your counsel?

Mr. Lowndes: My client states that she has stated everything she can remember to Mr. Littledale, Mr. Hebliker and his lordship.

The Judge: I mean as to the animus of any witness.

Mr. Lowndes: She says that she stated that to Mr. Littledale.

Mr. Lowndes suggested that she might be asked a question about her condition of health that night, but the Judge did dot think it necessary to do so.

CONCLUDING SPEECH FOR THE PROSECUTION.

The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, the acting Advocate-General, in summing up the case for the Crown, addressed his lordship and the gentlemen of the jury at great length. In the course of his remarks, he said that it became his duty to sum up the case for the prosecution which had been placed before them in the course of the previous day and that morning. He was quite sure that they would give him their careful attention whilst he was striving to put them in possession of the points which arose in this case, and the evidence which bore upon those points. He had no doubt that they would agree with him that in a case of that kind it was of the very highest importance that they should have a perfectly clear notion of what the points in the case were, and what the issues which they had to decide. His observations would be directed to that end of enabling them to arrive at a true result consistent with the evidence before them. It was his duty to place before them all the points in the case, which bore either against or in favour of the prisoner at the bar. They would have, of course, the address of the learned counsel for the prisoner, but his friend's duty was to expose the points against the prisoner. It was the duty of the counsel for the other side, and it was also consistent with his duty, that by all means in his power, not by mis-statements of evidence, he would strive to devise his ingenuity and eloquence in making the best of the case for his client. The task of the learned speaker was a most ungracious one. The first thing which he begged them to remember were two perfectly distinct matters, which had been somewhat mixed up by his learned friend in the cross-examination of Dr. Mistri. It was one thing to allege that she was of insane mind; and it was different thing to say that the deed she committed was under grave and sudden provocation, which might reduce the offence of murder to culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The two matters were absolutely at variance with each other, and they could, and he hoped they would, not and ought not blend them in any way together under any circumstances, nor to bring in the aid of one in finding out the other. If it was the part of the defence, and if it was proved that the prisoner was of unsound mind then she was entitled to acquittal altogether. There was a section in the Penal Code which applied to such cases, and he would read to them the section because his learned friend from the line of his cross-examination of Dr. Mistri indicated that he was going to deal upon certain medical features in the case that the prisoner was not responsible for her deed. The learned counsel then read Section 84, which provided that nothing was an offence which had been committed by a person who by reason of unsound mind was incapable of knowing the nature of the act that he committed. When such a plea was set up and submitted to the court and the jury, there was special investigation upon that point prior to investigations into the actual facts of the crime, and, of course, in such investigation evidence had always to be adduced on behalf of the prisoner, and medical and other evidence had to be gone into to show the condition of the mind in order to bring the act under Section 1884.

ALLEGED INSANITY OF PRISONER.

Nothing of that sort had been done by his learned friend except asking a few questions to the medical witness—a suggestion that her state of mind was insane, but he now did not propose to support that suggestion by any evidence whatsoever. What apparently was the foundation of his learned friend's questions if that was the condition at the time which he was not disposed to dispute—the condition of Mrs. Lester while she was suffering from monthly periods and the influence it might produce on her mind. Then the medical witness was asked to draw inferences about the influence upon her mind from her antecedents, and he was not disposed to dispute those antecedents. It was abundantly clear that however maddened by provocation Mrs. Lester was when she shot her husband she was still conscious of the nature of the lethal act she was committing, and unless they could find anything in the evidence which proved that Mrs. Lester was of unsound mind they must discard altogether that plea of the defence. It appeared that their married life had been chequered by one or more attempts of Mrs. Lester to commit suicide. Once she took poison, with a view to destroy herself. Whether that should be introduced in this case, whether that should be taken as indications of insanity was for them to decide. The responsibility was entirely theirs? He submitted that his duty was done when he said to them as men of the world and understanding that it would be trifling—trifling with their conscience—if they found that the case fell under Section 84, and pronounced a verdict of "not guilty" upon what appeared to be nothing more than a suggestion from his learned friend in the cross-examination. Such a conclusion would be entirely unjustified in the present case, because to bring the case under the section it ought to be proved by evidence that on the occasion in question, Mrs. Lester by reason of unsoundness of mind was incapable of knowing the nature of the act which she was committing. On the contrary it was abundantly clear that from the first till the last her intelligence worked freely, and that she was quite conscious of what she did. He did not think that it would be contended that she committed the act. The learned counsel would be trifling with them if he laboured with the evidence to show that she was perfectly conscious of what she was doing when she was committing the act, which caused death or injuries so imminently dangerous as to cause death. That her condition of the mind must have affected her, was another matter, for it did not affect the offence, if she was capable of knowing the consequences of the act, and therefore could not be acquitted. That she was in an abnormal condition of mind did not affect the other part of the case, namely, the sudden and grave provocation.

MURDER OR MANSLAUGHTER.

If they conscientiously found—if they could lay their fingers upon the evidence, which alone could justify them—that she was incapable of knowing what she was doing, they must acquit her, if she was not responsible for her mind. But on the other hand if they did not find evidence to support that conclusion, they were bound to discard all the arguments, which might be addressed to them by his learned friend. Section 84 had no bearing upon the other and quite distinct branch, which related to grave provocation. Section 300 could only be applied if the person had committed the offence when bereft or deprived of self-control by reason of grave and sudden provocation, to reduce the crime of murder to manslaughter. If the provocation was offered it would inflame her to such an extent as to cause her to lose the balance of her mind, or else it would not affect the case. Her condition of mind would have to be finally decided by the judge and the Government, in whose hands in that case the punishment rested, and in whom they must safely entrust. The weak state of health or unsound body did not extenuate a crime. The only question for their serious consideration was whether there was any grave and sudden provocation on the night in question to reduce the crime of Mrs. Lester to manslaughter. There were certain condition of things which were not disputed by the prosecution. They heard the couple living an unhappy life, almost unbearable from the date of their marriage. They had it described that in July last Mrs. Lester had attempted to commit suicide. In the beginning of May last they found them going to Pawagadh after a dispute owing to Mrs. Lester wanting to go to England. On the morning of the 9th they found Mr. Littledale and Mr. Elderton going up the hill after the fatal intelligence had reached them, and the learned counsel thought that they were rather fortunate in having a witness of such calmness, such judgment, and such circumspection of Mr. Littledale's type to chronicle the events of that sad and tragic morning, and upon this question of grave and sudden provocation his lordship had elicited that

THE PRISONER WAS CALM AND COLLECTED.

It was perfectly a fair argument for him to use that *a priori* there was no reason to disbelieve that she was telling the truth. She said that she did not care to live, and that she had no object of making a cause better than what the truth was. When they found her alleging that there was a quarrel, the first question for them was whether they would believe her or not. She said that that quarrel took place in the presence of the butler, whose statement did not confirm hers. It certainly seemed very strange that he should have lived with them, and not been aware of the hostile relations which subsisted between them. It was quite open to argue, and he hoped that his learned friend would properly and fairly argue that the butler was to be disbelieved when he denied knowledge of the previous quarrels. That might, perhaps, be attributed to a desire to screen the memory of the deceased. But it was improbable that the butler would conceal a matter of such importance as violent altercations between the couple on the night of the murder, considering that the butler had no notion of the legal importance of the question attached to that quarrel. It was for them to consider, whether they were justified in entirely discrediting the butler's evidence about the occurrence of this particular night by reason of his denial of previous quarrels. The butler's story about the poultice had received corroboration from other witnesses. If they believed that there was no quarrel on that night, it made a serious breach in Mrs. Lester's statement, but he would not assume that they would disbelieve him. Nothing, she said, admitted of cross-examination. It seemed that it was cumulation, so to say, pling of the injury of that evening, and to the injuries of long category added to her wrongs, either fancied or real, and that led her that evening to brood over the past, and finally in a spirit of inflammation and revengeful resentment she fired the shot, and killed her husband. Admitting that she was suffering from bad health and the effects of grim hideous surroundings, if they held that the deed was the outcome of the long unhappy quarrels, she was as she described herself a murderess. They must have observed that the quarrel was confined to the dinner time, and therefore a sufficient interval must have passed before the accident and the quarrel, and if so, the case did not fall under the exception of Section 300. The learned counsel then dwelt at some length on the evidence of the butler, and pointed out that his story was quite improbable. He trusted that they would not be led away by sympathy or prejudice, and give their verdict according to their conscience in the light of the evidence placed before them.

THE CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Lowndes, in addressing the court and the jury on behalf of the prisoner at the bar, said that they were met there that day to discharge what was a most solemn duty that any citizen of this empire might be called upon to perform. They were sitting as the arbitrators of life and death of one of their fellows. He need scarcely remind them what their opinion meant to his client. Death was most merciful than a penal servitude for life in some cases. The task they had got to perform might not be lighter when the prisoner at the bar was a woman of gentle nurture and one of their smaller community in this land of alien. The charge which had been read by Mr. Raikes, the Clerk of the Crown, was that of murder. The case that had been tried to be made out by the prosecution would impute to this unfortunate of the darkest crimes one of the foulest in the annals of this court. If the crime had been committed in the manner described by the prosecution, then it was the foulest deed that stained the annals of this court. But he ventured to submit that there was another side of the question, and it was to that other side of the question that it was his duty to direct their attention. They did not minimise the crime; but he confessed that he listened with some regret the opening speech, which never pointed to one tittle of one possible circumstance in favour of the unfortunate prisoner. There might be in the eyes of the prosecution no redeeming feature in her favour. They might have thought the case to be a certainty. The learned counsel then proceeded to remark that they all knew what murder was. It was not necessary for them to refer to a dictionary for the meaning of the word murder, or refer it to the Penal Code for its description. After referring to the fact that the cases of murder were in the present age treated in a quite distinct way from the one in which they were treated in olden times like the divorce cases, the learned counsel proceeded to observe that they frequently read in the daily newspapers, how husbands were killed by their wives, and wives by their husbands; but he ventured to suggest that the present crime did not come under the general category of murder of husbands by wives. Sometimes murders were committed to get rid of an old worn-out wife, or sometime for the sake of pecuniary gain. This case was not resembling the ordinary crimes of the kind. The crimes of women were most subtle, most secreted, and most craftily complied. He liked to draw their attention to that remarkable murder case, which must be fresh in their minds—the case of Maybrick. In that case unfortunately the prisoner was found guilty, but she was not sentenced to death. In that case the husband was poisoned, and the poison was administered as medicine. That case justified the belief that in 99 out of 100 cases women's plans were most subtle and crafty, and always conceived most secretly and with a view to gain some end. Did they find one single indication of concertment or gaining some benefit in this case? There was no such indication in this case. He said to them that the facts of the present case were unique.

A UNIQUE CRIME.

They had got a great crime committed under unique circumstances. There was no attempt at concealment of the crime, nor an attempt to shirk the consequences, as was clearly put by her to Mr. Littledale. There was no expression of remorse. The criminal was calm and collected, and the only question that existed was whether her life would be the penalty, or whether she would be sent to a long term of imprisonment. It was not her life that she cared about. She was ready to give her life. Under such painful circumstances it was certainly an unique case. How easy it would have been if she wished to conceal the crime. No one knew about it. She could have easily put an entirely different complexion upon it. It was easy for her to say that as he was going to use one weapon she snatched up another weapon and shot him, or that he was shot quite accidentally; but there was no attempt to put forward such a story, or to minimise the deed. The fact that there was no attempt at concealment or mitigating the crime strongly pointed to the conclusion that there must be some reason behind this story which was certainly not an ordinary story. If she had pre-meditated his murder the course was open to her. At a distance of four or five yards from the windows there was a deep precipice, and she would easily induce him to look out of the window, and stand at the precipice, and then easily precipitate him from the hill; and then stated that he had tumbled down in the dark, and met his death accidentally. She could have resorted to some other ingenious plan to put an end to his life, as women were very careful to adopt very ingenious means, if she had reason to take his life. But no possible reason had been suggested by the prosecution. There must have been some foul provocation given to drive her to the frightful affair. In this case they had to see what was the provocation: and whether it was sufficient to make one to lose the equilibrium of mind. It must be a grave and sudden provocation enough to deprive her of her self-control, to bring the act within the exception of Section 300. They had to see whether there was such provocation. So far the evidence on that point was her own story, and the first point was whether they were going to believe her, or whether they were going to rely upon the evidence of Valee Mahomed, the butler. Her statement was not made when she had besides her a dozen advisers. It was made at the very first moment it was possible to make. The statement made to Mr. Littledale was repeated to Mr. Hebilker, and practically repeated in this court that day. The first they had to consider whether the story appeared to be a trivial one. Was it a story made to minimise her crime? It was highly improbable that she should do so when she knew that she could put forward excuses, which would exonerate her from the crime. They knew from experience that very few women confessed their mistakes. All the circumstances showed that her story was most probable and true. On the very face of it her story bore the stamp of the truth. They had heard the evidence of Mr. Littledale, who had said that he believed the story of Mrs. Lester when she told it to him. The circumstance was not at all trivial.

WHAT WAS THE PROVOCATION?

He had no doubt of the truth of the statement from her point of view. It was a most important matter for them to consider. They had got only two stories, and he was sure that they would believe the story of the prisoner. Mr. Littledale not only believed the story, but he formed a considerable judgment as to the genesis of the case. The first impression was always extremely probable. The butler's statement was utterly unreliable. On all sides it was admitted that there was extreme unhappiness between the couple, and that there was every possibility of such a quarrel as had taken place between them. The report of the disagreement between them had reached Baroda, and it was curious that the butler did not know anything about it. Then they also knew what was the state of Mr. Lester's mind. He had come to the hill from a place of awful heat, and it was not necessary for him to remind what it meant in the beginning of May. Mr. Lester was suffering from boils apparently all over the body. Apparently the surroundings were such as would prompt him to do what Mrs. Lester had described. He had become very irritable owing to boils, and there was a strong corroboration of her story. There was also a question of the state of mind of Mrs. Lester. It was an important point required to be considered separately. The story for the defence was that provocation took place in the presence of the butler. The shocking words of abuses were used in the hearing of the butler, whose story had no possible corroboration. They had to thank Mr. Littledale for his pains to get the evidence or else all the evidence they had would have been relegated to the condition to which most other evidence had been relegated, and obscured into uncertainty. It should be borne in mind that it was not the prisoner, who wanted to make that evidence of herself. She was not doing any thing to have the evidence. It was Mr. Littledale who had suggested to her to find the cuts in the carpet. Her story was that two knives had been thrown at her, one of which had made a cut in the carpet which was discovered by Mr. Elderton. It was a fresh cut, and it was a corroborative evidence of the provocation she received. It had not been suggested that there could be any explanation as to how the fresh cut like that was made in the carpet. Of course if she had the assistance of her advisers there, even knives would have been produced, but in her unfortunate position she had no one who was generous enough to take her interest in hand. Another corroboration which Mr Littledale was at pains to secure was lost to them. Mr. Littledale suggested to that worthy Mr. Hebliker to allow his wife to examine her body as she had complained that she was severely beaten, but that official replied that it was not the business of the prosecution. Could anything be more unfortunate than this? They could imagine the defenceless position in which the unfortunate woman was at the time. If her story was believed as true, then the question to be decided was whether the provocation was so grave and sudden as to deprive her of self-control. He was at present setting aside the question of her mental position. It was no doubt a very grave provocation. No lady could tolerate half as much as she bore. The amount of provocation which a woman received must be certainly greater than a man received from a similar cause, because she was more sensitive than a man. What happened after had remained in oblivion. The time of the quarrel was also not certain. Valee Mahomed's story that she had seen Mr. Lester in bed was absurd. Would they ever suppose that he had access to her bed-room when she was asleep? The story of poultice was not borne. There was no poultice found in the room nor the doctor had traced it on the body.

BREAKDOWN OF THE PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

Valee Mahomed apparently liked his master and he had cause to grumble against Mrs. Lester, because a servant would like to serve more a sahib than a madam. She sometimes cut down the bazaar charges, and he must have an ill-feeling towards her. He was perhaps faithful to his master, and so he did not like to offend his memory by saying that there was a quarrel between them, and that he had thrown knives at her. Valee Mahomed had improved his evidence at each stage. His improvement was always most favourable to the prosecution, and fatal to the prisoner. Surely they were not going to take her life on the chance of his story being true. His evidence could not stand any criticism. It could not sustain any strain. Unfortunately, his client was unable to tell anything more. She had told them all that she remembered. It was evident that she told all she could recollect, and she had nothing more to tell them. Beyond her statement she remembered no more about the matter owing to the condition of her mind at the time. If she wanted to tell a false story she would have said that she remembered that the provocation was continued up to the moment of the deed. And was it wonderful that she should not remember all that happened? The learned counsel then scanned the evidence of Valee Mahomed, pointing out that he lied at every stage where the point was material to the life of the prisoner. The learned counsel said that the butler's story about his seeing the rifle in a corner of the room was improbable, and that he had made contradictory statements as to where the cartridges were kept. Then as to the remark of the Advocate-General, the counsel said that it was certain that the provocation had not died away. But even if it had died away it could be renewed by a look, or by a word, or by almost anything. In this case it was not certain that any time had elapsed, but supposing that there was an interval it was likely to revive, and when he said he was speaking common-sense as well as law. In support of what he said the learned counsel cited a case from the Madras Law Reports, in which a man caught his wife in undue intimacy with a man, but he did not take any steps then, but when he next saw them again the next day he lost self-control and committed murder. The most material point was the condition of his unfortunate client. The learned Advocate-General had said that mental condition and provocation were distinct things, and that there was no connection between them. Mr. Lowndes submitted that there was intimate connection between them. Luckily again

COMMON-SENSE AND LAW

both were in his favour. Provocation to one person might not be a provocation to another. Provocation to a savage might not be a provocation to an educated man. Weak men would likely be deprived of their reason owing to provocation. They had to bear in mind not only what was the condition of her mind, but also her general condition. They all knew how very weak-minded women were. He did not say they were inferior; in some cases they were superior to men. A very slight influence would disturb their tranquility of mind. They had to take into consideration the conditions under which the couple were labouring. They were living in an awful heat. Add to that their wildest dissolution in the village and their indifferent state of health which made them irritable. All these things were quite sufficient to produce the consequences which had been produced in this case. Then the question of menstruation. She was suffering from menstruation. It was recognised by medical authorities that disordered menstruation produced homicidal inclinations. The learned counsel began to read extracts from Taylor's Jurisprudence of Medicine.

The Honourable Mr. Macpherson objected to Mr. Lowndes' reading the extracts on the ground that the opinion given in the book should not be taken into consideration in establishing a plea for insanity.

Mr. Lowndes said that he was not going to establish a plea of insanity. He was going only to establish connection between the disordered menstruation and the brain. He proceeded to remark that extreme heat and previous ill-health would have effect on menstruation, and therefore increased the disorder and caused the affectation of the mind. The learned counsel wished that the duty with which he had been entrusted would have been performed by that eminent gentleman who was owing to professional engagements absent from Bombay; and he was sure that that gentleman would have discharged the duties more ably and more eloquently. If the marriage life, continued the learned counsel, was the greatest happiness which was vouchsafed to men, Mrs. Lester would have been the most unfortunate woman. The life of such unhappy man was a living hell. Such persons are carried away by emotions. It was far from his intention to impute anything to the character of the man who was dead. He has carefully refrained from saying a single word which would cause sorrow and annoyance to those who are living behind him. But if half of what she had said against him was true, then indeed the life of such person must be full of suffering and curse. He claimed from them in the name of justice that they should treat the case with mercy, and in conclusion the learned counsel asked them if there was mercy to be exercised it was in this case, and that if they erred on the side of mercy justice would not be miscarried.

THE JUDGE'S SUMMING-UP.

His lordship then summed up the whole case to the jury for about an hour and a quarter. His lordship said that, in regard to points of law, it was customary for judges to tell juries to take directions from them; while as to all matters of fact, the jury were left to be the sole judges. It was his duty, his lordship said, to lay before the jury the facts of the case, giving an opinion here and there; but when he did so, he wished the jury to know that it was only his opinion, and the judgment was to be theirs. His lordship thought that the case for the prosecution had been conducted by the learned Advocate-General in the fairest manner. The charge was that of murder, and his lordship explained the law on the point at some length. The chief issue which had been urged before the jury was whether the act of the prisoner, as stated in her confession, and not denied by her counsel, was an offence less than murder on the ground that she was suddenly deprived of self-control. If the jury were of opinion that the prisoner was deprived of self-control, on grave and sudden provocation received by her, they could find her not guilty of murder, but guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. It was alleged that she had suffered from insanity. That was not suggested by any of the witnesses in the case. It was an essential and well-known principle of law that anybody putting forward a plea of insanity or any other plea, should prove it.

THE PLEA OF INSANITY.

That was not the defence alleged by the prisoner and Mr. Lowndes, her counsel, said he did not rely upon it. According to the Penal Code when a person said that he or she was deprived of the power of self-control, it was for that person to prove it. If the prisoner alleged that she was deprived of self-control, the law required her

…you guilty of the lesser offence of cul-…icide not amounting to murder—but with …on to kill. I think that this verdict is chiefly …the difficulty of coming to a finding on the …cumstantial facts of the case, and is in accord-… the humanity of the law. What has been …inst you is not the dreadful crime of murder. …been found guilty of culpable homicide not …to murder; but it is, nevertheless, both in …e and in the result, a very serious offence. It …ful offence to take one's life. I need not …r punishment more painful by mentioning …dvantages of the case further. But the inten-…ill having been found against you by the …the jury, I think that, for the safety of the … deterrent, sentence is required. I therefore …ou to be rigorously imprisoned for ten years. …mencement of the term of the sentence was …received by the ladies in the upper gallery …e sensation, but this was soon controlled by …e officers. The accused appeared to be calm … The Criminal Sessions were then adjourned …clock, on Friday morning next. The court will …to-day and to-morrow on account of native …

VERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 29.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

…rnish is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil …

…M C Sanders, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal …ecclesiastical Establ to be a Senior Chaplain.

…ARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

…e concurrence of the Trustees, Indian Museum, the …f Surgn Capt A W Alcock, Supt of the Indian …Calcutta, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the …n Dept with effect from the date on which he re-… charge of his duties as Supt.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

…r Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the ap-…of M Paul Rousset, as Voting Consular Agent for …Karachi, during the absence of M E De Ballion.

…Major W H Nelson, Indian Medical Service (Mad-…return from garrison duty, reappointed to officiate …Surgeon at Alwar, with effect from the date of … charge.

…e sanction of H M's Government, the Govr Genl in … pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr J C T …ntzil for the Netherlands as Consul General for the …ds at Calcutta.

…ermentioned officer was on leave out of India on …Fairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, Capt …Dresser, I S C, Sqdn Coundr, 1st Reg Central India …

…el D Robertson, I S C Resident of the 2nd class and …at Gwalior, is granted privilege leave for three …

…T Martindale, of the Indian Civil Service, Resident … class and Commissioner of Ajmere is appointed, on …n privilege leave, to officiate as Resident in the …States of Rajputana, vice Lieut Col J H Newill.

…el J H Newill, I S C, on relinquishing charge of the …nt of officiating Resident in the Western States of …, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent … class, and is posted as Political Agent in Bhopal.

…Lepper, I S C, offg Political Agent of the 3rd class is … First Assist to the Govr Genl's Agent in Rajputana … Commissioner of Ajmere Merwara.

…J Melvill, I S C, offg Political Agent of the 2nd …sted as Political Agent and Depy Commissioner in …Pishin.

…Cobb, of the Indian Civil Service, offg Political …the 3rd class, is posted as Assist Commissioner of …

…D Erskine, I S C, offg Political Agent of the 3rd …sted as First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore …to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

…vices of Col H C A Szczepanski I S C, Depy Com-…of the 1st class, and offg Commissioner, Hyderabad …Distt, are replaced at the disposal of the Military …

…owing appointments are made in the Berar Com-…Mr F S Bullock, of the Indian Civil Service, …Commissioner, to officiate as Commissioner, vice Col …zczepanski, whose services have been replaced at …al of the Military Dept; Mr R Obbard, I C S, Civil …ions Judge, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner, …F S Bullock; and Mr A Elliott, Depy Commissioner … class, to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge, vice …nard.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

…E Vaughan, I S C, Depy Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd … Depy Asst Commsy Genl, 1st class, vice Lieut W T …Depy Asst Comsy Genl, 1st class, deceased.

…Hogg, Bo Cav, to command a district of the second … the temporary rank of Brgdr Genl, vice Major Genl …holson, C B, appointed to command a district of the …

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

…antry—Lieut K B Nangle, wing officer, sub pro tem … officer permanently, vice Lieut D O Morris in civil …

MILITARY ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.

…lowing promotions and appointment are made, with …n the date specified, vice Major W R LeG Anderson, … to the grade of Controller of Military Accounts:—…G Downing, I S C, to be Military Accountant, 1st …Major G S Nanny, I S C, to be Military Account-…t class; Major W C F Field, I S C, to be Military …nt, 3rd class; Capt G W S Fryer, I S C, to be Military …nt, 4th class; Lieut H W C Keays, I S C, 28th …antry, to be Assist Military Accountant, 1st class; Lieut …S C, 11th Madras Infy, to be Assist Military …nt, 2nd class; and Lieut G S Sheppard, I S C, 9th …ooners, to be Assist Military Accountant, 3rd class …ieut).

NATIVE ARMY.

…lowing direct appointment is made, with effect from …of joining:—8th Regt of Bengal (Light) Infantry—…Charan Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an …ancy.

…lowing promotion is made, subject to H M's appro-…dian Staff Corps.—To be Major—Capt E C M Lush-…

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

…Command.—Sub Condr R Jessiman, on probation, …wder, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum, …, is confirmed in his present grade, and Sub Condr …on probation, is confirmed in his present grade.

…Command.—Sub Condr J Brotherston, on probation, …, is confirmed in his present grade.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

…Command.—Hon Lieut and Assist Commissary P …to be Depy Commisary, and to have the honorary rank …subject to H M's approval, and Sub-Condr T Stone to …

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

…ndish Cavalry—Dafedar Taib Khan to be Jemadar, …adar Muhammad Ismail, seconded, on appointment …ar Major, Zhob Levy Corps.

NATIVE ARMY.

…in, 1st Gurka (Rifle) Regt—Jemadar Sher Sing Lama …adar, and Havidar Maanaj Thapa to be Jemadar, …adar Surbir Thapa, transferred to the Pension estab-…

…dras Infantry—Havildar Saiyid Muhiyuddin to be …, vice Jemadar Kotayya, transferred to the pension …ment.

…dras Infantry—Jemadar Venkoji Rao to be Subadar …adar Venkatachalam, transferred to the pension …ment.

…ar Mir Mazhar Ali to be Subadar, vice Subadar …mam, transferred to the pension establishment.

RETIREMENTS.

…undermentioned officers have been permitted by the …State for India to retire from the service, with effect … dates specified, subject to H M's approval:—Major … Strong, C B, Genl List, (Bengal) Infantry: Lieut … Browne, I S C; and Surgn Lieut Col G E B Bur-…dian Medical Service (Bombay).

…F Solly-Flood, I S C, has been permitted by the …State for India to resign the service, subject to H M's …

…Lieut Col Henry Hyde, I M S (Madras), is permitted …from the service, subject to H M's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

…Valley Mounted Rifles—A A K Campbell, Esq, to be …e Lieut, transferred to the supernumerary list; and …hkins, Gent, to be Second-Lieut, vice Wright, pro-…

…Vol Rifle Corps—W H Webb, Gentl, to be Second-…to complete the establishment.

…ern Vol Rifle Corps—Sir F W R Fryer, K C S I, …commissioner of Burma, to be Hony Col, vice the …Sir A Mackenzie, K C S I, resigned.

…Indian Railway Vol Rifle Corps—W C Cave-Browne, …to be Second-Lieut, vice Fenton, Promoted; A S …Gentl, to be Second-Lieut, vice Bailey, promoted; …adell, Gentl, to be Second-Lieut, vice Logan, pro-…and J T Lewis, Gentl, to be Second-Lieut, vice Ellis, …d.

…ay Vol Rifle Corps—Major C E P Unattached List, …e Artillery Vol, to be Capt, on transfer, with effect …e 1st April 1895, vice Place, transferred to the super-…ary list.

…a Valley Light Horse—Capt J W S Dairymple-Clark …ajor, vice Partridge, promoted; and Second-Lieut H …ley to be Capt, vice MacLaughlin, promoted.

…Indian Railway Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut A P Russell …apt, to complete the establishment; Lieut G Scott to be … to complete the establishment; Second-Lieut E E B … to be Lieut, vice Russell, promoted; Second-Lieut …rgan to be Lieut, vice Scott, promoted; Second-…B H Ellis to be Lieut, to complete the establishment; …-Lieut D Fenton to be Lieut, to complete the establish-…Second-Lieut H A Minchin to be Lieut, to complete …ablishment; and Second-Lieut A J Verini to be Lieut, …lete the establishment.

…pore Light Horse—Second-Lieut T E Strachey resigns …mission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

…r G E Shute, R E, is appointed to the Military Works … an Ex Engr, 4th grade, supernumerary.

…G DeW Crookshank, R E, is appointed to the Military … Dept as an Assist Engr, first grade supernumerary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

…following appointments to the Royal Indian Marine …en made by the Secretary of State for India:—To be …nt Engineers—W O Kerr, H Robertson and A A …ald; Sub Lieut W G Windham, R I M to be Lieut.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

…W E Mears, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, is ap-…d to officiate as Engnr in Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand …ay, with the rank of offg Superg Engr, 3rd class, dur-… absence of Mr F T G Welton, C I E, on privilege …

…undermentioned passed students of the Thomson Civil …neering College, Rurki, are appointed to the provincial …of the Engineer Branch of the Public Work Dept as …tioned, and posted to the Provinces noted against their …:—Ashburn Sneyd Patrick to Burma; H W Joyce …ugh to Swarup to Central Provinces; and W R Wells …ame.

…D Barclay, Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal …Railway, is promoted to Class I, Grade 2 of that …tment.

…B Braddon, officiating Deputy Accountant General, …Works Department for inspection duty, is appointed …Assistant Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Depart-…during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel H Clarke, R … privilege leave.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

…T Gibbs, Asst Signal, is allowed furlough on medical …ate for one year.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

…F H Longe, R E, Officiating Supt, is granted privilege …e two months and twenty-two days.

WRITERS AND READERS.

THERE are interesting rumours as to the royalties which have been offered to a well-known English author for his next novel. The amounts are said to go as high as 2s. on a 6s. volume. Such a royalty would certainly be quite unique in contemporary English literature.

The new volume which is the eighth in the collected edition of Robert Louis Stevenson's works will be ready immediately. It consists of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," and "The Merry Men, and Other Tales and Fables." These parts of Stevenson's writings have undergone little if any alteration in their revision for this edition. The high price to which sets of the issue bounded after Stevenson's death is still maintained. The figure opposite the entry in a well-known bookseller's catalogue sent out the other day was £19.

Sir William Martin Conway's new book, "The Alps from End to End," will be ready on Tuesday or Wednesday. Sir William writes an introduction, in which he explains the general idea at the root of the work. This is to treat the Alpine chain in a series of climbs, the one beginning where the other ends. French and German editions of the volume are to be published in the course of the summer. The originals of the fine series of drawings which Mr. A. D. McCormick has provided are to be on view on shortly at the St. George's Galleries, Grafton-street.

Sir Henry Irving's knighthood has suggested to Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, a re-issue in popular form of his biography of the famous actor. It is to appear as a shilling volume, and Messrs. Chatto will have it ready at an early date. The book will be revised in a considerable measure, and brought down to date.

Messrs. Archibald Constable expect to publish Mr. Aubyn Trevor-Battye's "Ice-Bound on Kolguev" about the end of the month. The author describes it as a "chapter in the exploration of Arctic Europe," and the circumstances of its origin are familiar. Mr. Trevor-Battye voyaged to Kolguev, which is off the coast of Arctic Europe, last summer, in a little yacht. Through risk of Polar ice the yacht was compelled to return, leaving him on Kolguev, and he lived for three months with the Samoyeds. The book describes his experiences and his studies of Kolguev and the Samoyeds. It will be illustrated from drawings by himself, Mr. Edward Whymper, and Mr. J. Nettleship.

Mr. H. Somers Somerset dedicates his book, "The Land of the Muskeg," to his mother Lady Henry Somerset. Mr. Heinemann has the work almost ready, and it was to be out before the end of last month. It is an account of an expedition made by Mr. Somerset and a friend, Mr. Hungerford Pollen, into the heart of the Hudson Bay Company's territory. Mr. Hungerford Pollen supplies an introductory chapter, in which he explains the origin of the expedition. He and Mr. Somerset had had a fair slice of sporting experiences before, but British Columbia promised attractions in this way quite out of the ordinary. So they set out, and this is the book telling their experiences.

Mrs. Alan Gardner is revising the proofs of her book, "Rifle and Spear with the Rajpoots," and Messrs. Chatto and Windus expect to issue it very shortly. "It contains no guide-book descriptions," Mrs. Gardner assures us, "nor attempts at scenery painting." It is a plain unvarnished account of the experiences she and her husband had, of camp life in Northern India. They hunted, they hobnobbed with Maharajas, they studied Anglo-Indian society. Several of the Maharajas are included in the illustrations, as for example, the rulers of Patiala and Kapurthala.

Colonel Francis Maudes book on Madagascar will be published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. During a five years' residence in Madagascar Colonel Maude enjoyed exceptional opportunities for studying the capabilities of the country. He knew most of the leading men in the island, whether English French, or Hova, and made an inside study of the Malagasy system of government. His book endeavours to set out fairly the whole state of Madagascar as he was able to comprehend it. He is a firm believer in the future of the country provided it is governed with prudence and intelligence. His appreciation of the military position there will naturally be specially interesting.

Mr. Brander Matthews has written a series of essays, which Messrs. Osgood, McIlvaine and Co. are to publish under the title, Books and Play-Books. It is dedicated to Mr. Rudyard Kipling, of Brattleboro, Vermont, in gratitude for the pleasure Mr. Brander Matthews has taken in his mastery of the craft of story-telling." Some of the subjects of the essays are the dramatisation of novels, "The Whole Duty of Critics," and the French dramatic critics M. Sarcey and M. Jules Lemaitre, Mr. Matthews also writes on Stevenson, Mr. Andrew Lang, Mark Twain, Zola and Coppee.

The Ex-Libris Society continues to flourish, and does much good in a small way. At the meeting held a day or two ago at the Westminster Palace Hotel, Mr. H. B. wheatley read an exceedingly interesting paper on "Horace Walpole and the Walpole Book-plates" to a large gathering of the members. The society now numbers nearly 500 members.

The executive committee of the Retail Newsagents' and Booksellers' Union have decided to form an association for selling books at their net prices, with a view to securing the ultimate abolition of the discount system which is so largely prevalent in the trade at present. Mr. E. Gowing Scopes has been appointed hon. secretary to the association, which is the outcome of a suggestion recently made by Mr. Hall Caine.

"It is the custom of editors to edit." This harmless-looking aphorism, in the mouth of the editor of our contemporary, the "Realm," is the cause of a deep resentment felt for him by a distinguished contributor to his columns, known to the public as Erskine Gower, behind which pseudonym is hidden the personality of a notable lady of high rank. Erskine Gower is a writer of very pleasant verse, and she sent to the "Realm" six stanzas called A Spring Gale in Sutherland. Then the editor, in the spirit of the above aphorism, proceeded to "edit." "Hold out your hand" became Hold forth your hand; To dancing crests of foam on inky shades became Till dancing crests foam up on inky shades; The wind blows fresh—words any sailor would use—became The wind blows keen, a hopeless landlubber's expression; To-day is May became Farewell to May.

All these changes were made without the knowledge or permission of the writer. Erskine Gower wishes to know if this is according to the rights and customs of editors. We should say certainly not. It is the custom of editors to edit anonymous prose contributions, but no editor that we have ever heard of edits a signed poem without the authority of the writer.

In "At the Relton Arms," (By Evelyn Sharp, London: John Lane.) Miss Evelyn Sharp is to be congratulated on having, through the mouth of one of her characters, said one of the wisest words yet spoken on what is rather absurdly called "The Marriage Question." She has kept it until the very end of the book, "Good heaven!" says the hero, "if it were not for habit what chance would there be for marriage?" He spoke feelingly, for his experience of the wedded state and its cognate relation, engagement, had been considerable. He had had two wives and many fiances. He had always been in love, more or less, and had married his present wife rather by accident than from design. He had also tasted the epicene delights of a Platonic friendship, and only a few days before had proposed an elopement to a lady of title. And yet he was obliged to admit to himself that he was reasonably happy and felt no call to write a "problem" novel or start an agitation for the amendment of the marriage laws. That is just the sort of remark which nine men out of ten would have made under the circumstances. But the merits of Miss Sharp's story are not all confined to the closing sentences. It is and interesting and well-written story, with some smart characterisation and quite a sufficiency of humour. In Lady Joan the author has created an unusual type of character and developed it consistently. A less skilful writer would have blundered sadly Joan, and deprived the reader of all sympathy with, and consequently of all interest in, her. As it is we feel that she is a little over-hard upon herself when she says, I believe I am rotten all through, and that is why I have dished my life so effectually. She was far from being rotten all through, she was only just a little too eccentric, too unusual, for happiness in this conventional and work-a-day world. Digby Raleigh is slightly but effectively portrayed, and his friends and relations, though still more sketchily limned are recognisable and real people.

Sore Throats

"You cannot use a better gargle than CONDY."
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.

"The Throat should be gargled with diluted CONDY."
Sir George Johnson, M.D.

Condy's Fluid

Sold everywhere.

With 32 page Book of Directions.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

THOSE writes the "Western Mail" of Cardiff, who are acquainted with the antecedents of Mr. J. Maclean, the Unionist candidate for Cardiff at the next election are aware of the wide and exact knowledge he has of India and of Indian affairs generally, having spent many of the best years of his life in that country as editor of the "Bombay Gazette." Twenty years ago it occurred to him that he might render much useful service to that city by compiling a "guide". Few, if any were so competent for the task, and the book in due time made its appearance, and has continued ever since an annual institution, a model of its kind, and a storehouse of accurate information. The work has now reached its twentieth edition, that for the current year having been carefully revised and brought up to date. The information on the commercial and manufacturing progress of the city during the past year has been obtained from official and other authentic sources. The public buildings of Bombay, including those recently constructed, are fully described. The benefactions of prominent and wealthy citizens of the present and former generations and the educational and charitable institutions founded by them are chronicled. To use Mr. Maclean's words in the preface to the first edition, the work is an accurate digest of such information as the author and compiler has been able to collect, by dint of hard reading and personal observation, concerning a city which he had known familiarly for fifteen years. That was in 1875. Mr. Maclean himself is responsible for all the first four chapters of the "Guide," a portion extending to some 180 pages, and containing a most interesting epitome of the geography and history of the "capital and chief seaport of Western India." The book is invaluable to all those who would have a trustworthy account of Bombay and of its commercial relations with Great Britain. The real history of the city commences with the Portuguese occupation, which dates from 1529. The British ultimately cast covetous eyes on the place, and got possession of it in 1661, as part of the dowry of the Infanta Catherine on her marriage with Charles II. The English did not enter Bombay till 1664, and in 1668 the King, considering the place an unprofitable possession, handed it over to the East India Company, to be held by them on payment of the annual rent of £10 in gold. One condition of the company's Charter which bound them not to part with the island, and to provide a proper garrison for it, was "that all persons born in Bombay were to be accounted natural subjects in England." The population of the place is very mixed, and a satirist might, perhaps, apply to it terms as harsh as Dr. Johnson unfairly used to describe the English capital a century ago:—

"London, the needy villain's general home,
The common sewer of Paris and of Rome."

Two centuries ago the place was proverbially unhealthy, the general bad health being attributed "to the great wickedness that reigned upon the island." The early English settlers had many enemies to contend with. At the beginning of the seventeenth century India was said to be divided among five powerful Kings, the Mussulman Sultans of Delhi, Cambay, and the Deccan, the Hindoo Raja of Narsinga, and the Zamorin of Calicut, each of these monarchs having numerous tributary Princes under him. In the middle of the seventeenth century the English were confronted with three great Powers, the Moguls, the Mahrattas, and the Portuguese, then at the height of their renown. The thrilling events that intervened until the peace of 1805—the story of the conquest of India, in fact—are here graphically related, and will greatly interest the general reader. The second chapter deals with the population; the third with trade and industry. This chapter is, perhaps, one of the most important in the whole book, for in it we have a comprehensive view of the great Indian industries, including its opium, wheat, and cotton trade. In view of the development of the latter, and the possible effects it may produce on English cotton manufacture, our commercial and political leaders would do well to study this portion of the book. The fourth chapter, contains remarks of a general character, mostly commercial, and in the remaining portions are given a description of the city of Bombay, the climate and way of life, native festivals (which are a feature of life in India), excursions, &c. The second part is a directory, to which there is a very complete and convenient index. The "Guide" is a model of its kind, and superior to any book of its kind published in England. Its price is five rupees, and may be got from Messrs. Street and Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Dean, 958 tons, Captain W R Wilson, sailed yesterday for Tuticorin, in ballast.

THE s s California, 2,136 tons, Captain S Dechaille, cleared yesterday for Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Scindia, 2,020 tons, Captain W H Jacob, sailed yesterday for Narakal, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Vasna, 481 tons, Captain E G Hacquoil, sailed yesterday for Tuticorin and Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay Japan Line s s Ormiston, 2,306 tons, Captain E Outram, cleared yesterday for Kobe, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE s s Chatean Yquem, 2,269 tons, Captain H Jhemoy, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Madagascar (21st June) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Co.

THE French Mail Steamer LaSeyne, 1,151 tons Captain F Etrenne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden (24th June) via Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr. Hillbrand and six deck passengers.

THE s s Baroda, 2,022 tons, Captain L Doherr, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg (25th May) via Antwerp, with a general cargo and four deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE s s Kurdistan, 1,929 tons, Captain H Whitlock arrived in harbour yesterday from London (23rd May) via Karachi, with a general cargo and 770 cases of explosives. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Cursetjee and Eduljee.

A BUOY ADRIFT.

Copy of a telegram dated 1st July 1895 from Marine Department, Galle:—Buoy marking Gindurah rock, none. Please post notice warning vessels rounding Ceylon South Coast.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Ormiston	2306	Outram	Japan	3-7	Tata & Sons
B	Clyde	4098	Weighell	Aden	19-7	P & O S N Co
C	Mohammadi	1250	Hart Castle	Calcutta	6-7	B & P S N Co
D	Cyr of Edinburg	3102	Fraser	Karachi	9-7	P Forbes & Co
F	Juboda	1570	Tyndal	Mauritius	6-7	H C Joosub
G	Vasna	481	Haoquoil	Tuticorin	2-7	M Mackenzie
H	Teenaserim			Royal Indian Marine		
K	Satrunji	549	Davie	Marmagoa		Shepherd & Co
L	Brahmani	923	Budroo	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
L	Mahanadi	548	Fackery	Marmagoa	3-7	Shepherd & Co
M	Sabarmati	523		Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
N	Ratna	1164	Lewis	Aden	5-7	M Mackenzie
O	Cashar	2032	Dachesne	Marseilles	7-7	K Nixon & Co
P	Castlemoor	1816	Flaxe	Liverpool	4-7	W & A G & Co

30 TON CRANE.

H M S Magdala	Goodridge	Royal Indian Marine	

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Baroda	2022	Doherr	Calcutta	1-7	J Mackintosh & Co
2	Nubia	2310	Knox	Liverpool	4-7	Graham & Co
3	Bisagno	1498	Barabino	China	8-7	C Barboro
4	Thames	4078	Symons	Aden	6-7	P & O S N Co
5	Masagon	3279	Dommy	London	5-7	P & O S N Co
6	Rohilla	2139	Hemming	China	10-7	P & O S N Co
8	M. Baqueham	2740	De Grisc	Not fixed	3-7	A Lloyds
9	California	2100	Dechaille	Amsterdam	2-7	J M & Co
10	Australia	1373	Zarber	Antwerp	3-7	Binda & Co
12	Ia. Hall	2496	Colin	Karachi	2-7	E Bates & Co
14	Dumra	439	Livingstone	Karachi	6-7	M Mackenzie
16	Brinkburn	2996	Jacob	Not fixed		Bombay Co

MERREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S S Nowshera	1797		M Mackenzie & Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	Chatean Yquem (s)	Jhemoy	Madagascar, June 21.
2	Baroda (s)	Doherr	Hamburg, May 25.
	Kurdistan (s)	Whitlock	London via Karachi.
	LaSoyne (s)	Etrenne	Aden, June 24.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Fort Salisbury (s)	Salmon	Hull.
	Scindia (s)	Jacob	Narakal.
	Vasna (s)	Haoquoil	Colombo, &c.
	Dean (s)	Wilson	Tuticorin.
	California (s)	Dechaille	Amsterdam.

The steamer Ormiston, Captain Outram, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Kobe.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Dumra, for Karachi.
" Baroda, for Madras and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
27	Pindari s	Ellery	Port not mentioned.
	Malacca s	Case	London, May 25.
	City of Cambridge s	Black	Liverpool, May 28.

DEPARTURES.

June 27.—Steamers Ethiopia, Nairang, Chelydra, and R. I. M. S. Minto.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June.		
29	Urina	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

June.		
29	Pongola s	Calcutta.
	Eskimo s	Calcutta.

NOTICES.

CUTICURA for the HAIR

Luxuriant hair, with a clean, wholesome scalp, free from irritating and scaly eruptions, is produced by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet and nursery.

Sold throughout the World. Price, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, U.S.A.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

IS THE GREAT

Blood-Purifier,
NERVE TONIC,
—AND—
STRENGTH-BUILDER.

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

It attacks and breaks up every humor, cures skin eruptions, restores exhausted vitality, and drives out every element of disease. Sufferers from indigestion, general debility, or any other ailment arising from impure blood, should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It gives strength to the weak, and builds up the system generally. By its use food is made nourishing, sleep refreshing, and life enjoyable.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE
World's Great Expositions.

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, 16 Green Street, Bombay
HOWE BALCH & Co., 15 Hare St., Calcutta.

NOT "MADE IN GERMANY"

ATKINSON'S

THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much More Refreshing than the German kinds.

USE ATKINSON'S ONLY, AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Only genuine with Shield-shape Blue and Yellow Label and usual "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark. Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

TILES TILES TILES TILES TILES

PAVEMENTS IN PLAIN AND MOSAIC TILES FOR THE FLOORING OF CHURCHES, HOUSES, STORES, SIDEWALKS, BARRACKS, etc.

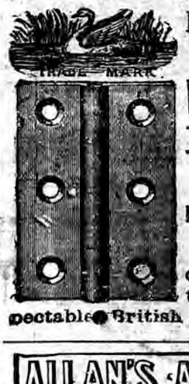
G. FIEVÉ & CO.,
GHENT (Belgium).

ALBUM containing 150 DESIGNS, with Notice and Conditions for Export, on Application.

APPLY TO
GOOLAM ALI GOOLA HOOSEN, Esq.
BOMBAY.

Agent for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

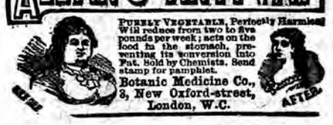
GOLD & C



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT



PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
Botanic Medicine Co., 3, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

TO LADIES
all most beautiful women use
CREME SIMON

Madame Adelina PATTI says:
"Have found it very good indeed."

For all irritations of the skin it is unequalled. Chaps, Redness, Sunburn, Roughness, etc. disappear as if by magic.

J. SIMON
13 P. Grange-Batelière, Paris
Mertens, 64, Holborn Viaduct, London (E.C.)
Chemists, Druggists, Stores, Perfumers.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD SCOTCH WHISKY PURE GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.

These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
SOLE IMPORTERS:

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states 'TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—
J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.

For Itching, Sunburn, Insect Bites, Rash &c.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

EDWARDS'

HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.
EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bott

NOTICES.

KANANGA of Japan
TOILET WATER
Appreciated for its delicate perfume and the feeling of comfort and freshness which it imparts to the skin
KANANGA EXTRACT
A DELICIOUS EXOTIC PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
At once original, grateful and persistently fragrant.
RIGAUD & Cie, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

DISEASES OF THE CHEST
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME
Prescribed in France for the last 30 years for the cure of BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION of the LUNGS, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS and CATARRH.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
arrests the COUGH, Spitting of Blood and NIGHTSWEATS and the APPETITE improves rapidly. — a fact soon demonstrated by an increase in weight and healthy appearance.
Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles.
Beware of Imitations.

GRIMAULT & Co
PARIS

ROBUST CHILDHOOD
VIGOROUS MUSCULAR MANHOOD
DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

NATURE'S TONIC RESTORATIVE for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses.
DUSART'S Syrup (or the Wine) helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, developes contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.
DUSART'S Syrup prevents Diarrhœa of infants, increases flow of milk in nursing mothers and is recommended by the Profession to the pregnant and for all cases where the vital energies are being sapped by wasting diseases.
DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

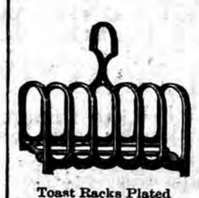
SANTAL MIDY
Relieves the scalding pain and CURES all discharges from the genito-urinary organs in either sex in 48 HOURS
obtained from the best Sandalwood.
Unlike the Sandal oil of the Bazars, it is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or Injections, and causes no inconveniences.
Santal-Midy is a specific for Cystitis
Beware of imitations
Each tiny Capsule bears the name MIDY
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS

BLAIR'S
GOUT
PILLS.
FOR
GOUT,
RHEUMATISM,
SCIATICA,
LUMBAGO,
NEURALGIA.
They claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic Medicines.
They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure without the slightest inconvenience, and in a manner unparalleled in the history of these diseases to effect some relief in the most delicate persons.
Manufactured in England by Frazer & Co., 229, Strand, London, and sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. per box, or Foreign, through any Chemist or Store in India; or direct from the Agents, Rodrigues & Co., Chemists, Calcutta.

LADIES! Save all intermediary profits by purchasing your
KNITTING, EMBROIDERY,
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO., Bradford, Yorks, Eng.
Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.
Mention this Paper.
FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS.
AT FIRST COST,
DIRECT from the SPINNERS.
Prices and Samples Post Free.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS ELECTROPLATE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

Finest Plated Nickel Silver Set, Tea, Sugar and Cream, Rs. 120.
Various other designs and qualities. Rs. 45, Rs. 65, and Rs. 85.


Toast Racks Plated Nickel Silver, Rs. 14, Rs. 15, Rs. 25.

Biscuit Boxes Finest Electroplate Rs. 36 and Rs. 45, Cut Crystal Bowls.

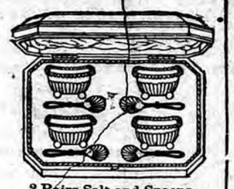
Lunch Cruets Cut Glass Electroplate Mounts, Rs. 28.

Horn with Silver Rim and Shield, Rs. 35 each.

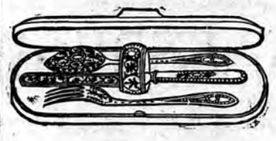
Cut Glass Butter, Plated Nickel Servers, Rs. 28, Rs. 25, Rs. 23.

Lunch Cruets, Rs. 18, Rs. 22.

Revolving Butter, Rs. 60.

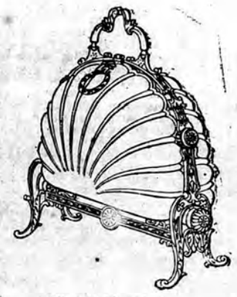

2 Pairs Salt and Spoons in Velvet Lined Case, Rs. 55.

Knife, Fork and Spoon in Case, Rs. 25.

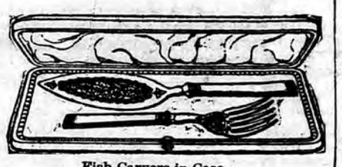

Knife, Fork, Spoon and Ring in Case, Rs. 30.

Biscuit Open, Rs. 100.

Holster with Shoulder Strap, Cut Glass Bottle and two Aluminium Beakers....Rs. 80.
Do. do. with Silver Cup ..... ,, 140.
Do. E.P. Bottle & 2 E.P. Beakers... ,, 60.


Biscuit Closed, Rs. 100.

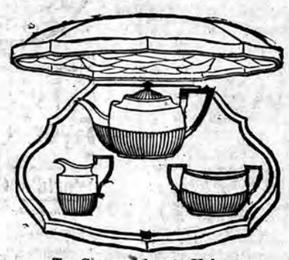
Entrée Dishes Fluted.....Rs. 85.
Do. do. Plain ..... ,, 65.


Fish Carvers in Case, Rs. 28.

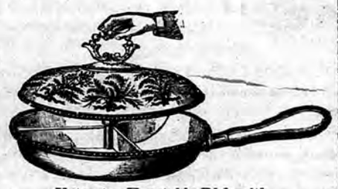
Doulton Salad Bowls with Servers, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.

Call Whistles, Rs. 1-12, Rs. 2, and Rs. 3-8.

Silver Pocket Fruit Knives, Rs. 10 each.


Tea Set complete in Velvet lined Case, Rs. 180.

Ice Pails Plain Fluted or floral designs, Rs. 18, Rs. 28, Rs. 30 and Rs. 38.


Hotwater Vegetable Dish with Divisions, Rs. 165.

Plated Nickel Silver, Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Cream *The Finest quality manufactured. Rs. 320.

Finest Plated Nickel Silver, Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Cream, Best quality manufactured. Rs. 300.

CARRIAGE CLOCKS & TIMEPIECES.

CLOCK, STRIKING ON GONG, PLAIN GILT CASE, WHITE DIAL, Rs. 145 CASH.

KEYLESS CARRIAGE CLOCK THE WINDER IS AT THE BOTTOM OF THE CASE Rs. 225 CASH.

HAMILTON & Co., BOMBAY.

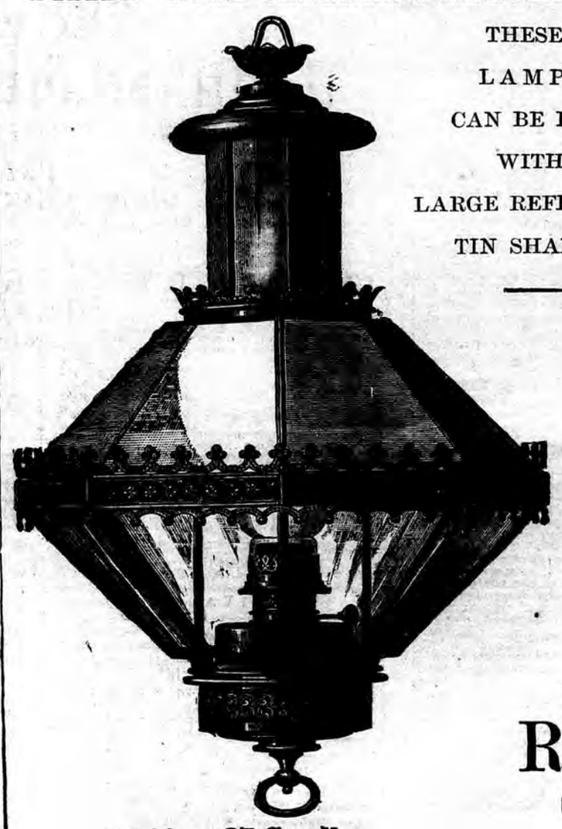
CARRIAGE TIMEPIECE, PLAIN GILT CASE, WHITE DIAL, Rs. 30 CASH.

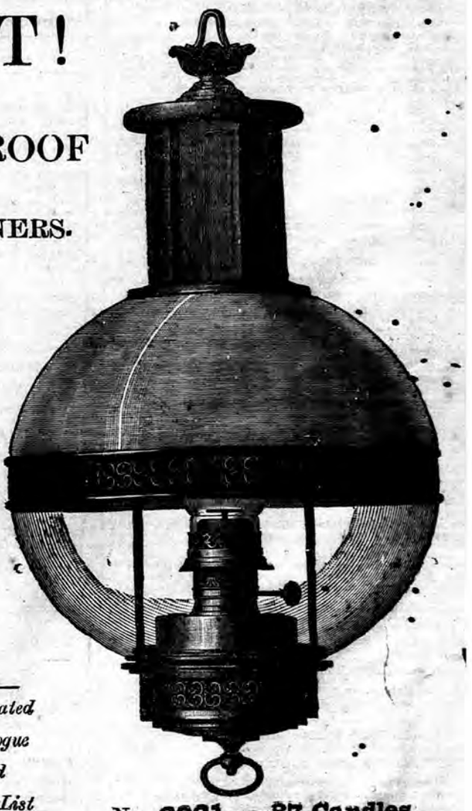
FANCY CARRIAGE CLOCK, STRIKING ON GONG, Rs. 135 CASH.

EACH CLOCK OR TIMEPIECE IS FITTED IN A STRONG LEATHER TRAVELLING CASE.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
J. Liebig
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

LIGHT! more LIGHT!
NEW DESIGNS OF
STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF
HANGING LAMPS,
FITTED WITH CENTRAL DRAUGHT BURNERS.
THESE LAMPS CAN BE HAD WITH LARGE REFLECTER TIN SHADES.


No. 8069—87 Candles.
No. 8068—50 ,,


Illustrated Catalogue and Price List free by post.
No. 8931—87 Candles.
No. 8932—50 ,,
No. 8099—22 ,,

LAMP WAREHOUSE,
R. DITMAR,
LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
No. 69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.
Sold in bottles by all Chemists.
Sole Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 3 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co

NOTICES.

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

I WILL TRY IT!

OH! BRING ME A BRUSH & COMB.

Per Bottle - R. 2/8 & 1/8
KEMP & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY
Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MORRING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.
"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.
Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MORRING."
Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.
THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill, BIRMINGHAM.

Stephens Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.